

DAILY REPORT

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P R C I N T E R N A T I O N A L A F F A I R S
GENERAL

A 1

FOREIGN MINISTRY SPOKESMAN ANNOUNCES EANES VISIT

ON291120 Beijing XINHUA in English 1052 GMT 29 Apr 83

[Text] Beijing, April 29 (XINHUA) -- Portuguese President Antonio dos Santos Ramalho Eanes will pay a state visit to China from May 21 to 27 at the invitation of Chinese President Li Xianlian. This was announced by a spokesman for the Chinese Ministry of Foreign Affairs Li Zhaoxing at a weekly press briefing here this afternoon. General Antonio dos Santos Ramalho Eanes will be the first Portuguese president to visit China since the two countries established diplomatic relations in 1979. President Li Xianlian visited Portugal last November.

The total volume of Sino-Portuguese trade stood at 9.25 million U.S. dollars in 1984.

The spokesman also announced that Ecuadorian Foreign Minister Edgar Teran Teran would pay an official visit to China from May 16 to 24 as guest of Chinese State Councillor and Foreign Minister Mu Xueqian. Ecuadorian Minister of Agriculture and Animal Husbandry Marcel Lantado would accompany the foreign minister on his visit, he added.

Since the establishment of diplomatic relations in 1980, the spokesman said, the two countries had signed accords and agreements on economic and technological cooperation, credit cooperation, cultural cooperation and establishment of consulates general on each other's territory. Their trade volume in 1984 reached 11.66 million U.S. dollars. Officials of the two countries are holding talks on specific projects of economic and technological cooperation. The spokesman said the forthcoming visit by Teran, the first visit by an important government official to China since President Tobias Cordero took office, would play a positive role in further promoting friendship and cooperation between the two countries.

U.S., USSR SHOULD FOSTER TRUST AT ARMS TALKS

HK291106 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 29 Apr 83 p 6

["World Affairs" column by Zhang Doshen: "There Should Be Minimum Mutual Confidence"]

[Text] Washington and Moscow recently launched a fierce battle of words centered on the issue of who actually violated the agreement on arms control. Each side offered all sorts of evidence to show how it had abided by the agreement and to attack the other side for violating the agreement.

The Soviet Union condemned the United States for repeatedly violating the U.S.-Soviet agreement on arms control and particularly pointed out that the "star wars" plan violated the 1972 ABM treaty. Standing in sharp opposition to the Soviet Union, the United States also made public the acts of the Soviet Union in violating the arms control agreement. The United States seized upon the newly developed SS-X-25 intercontinental missile and the large radar station built by the Soviet Union in Siberia and made an issue of them, saying that they violated respectively the 1972 ABM treaty and the 1979 SALT II agreement regarding the limitations on producing such weapons.

To put it bluntly, it is ridiculous for the two sides to attack each other by settling old accounts. Although the United States and the Soviet Union have signed many arms control agreements, it is known to all that before concluding a treaty, each side had hatched a plot to leave a way out for its new weapons under development and to make the terms ambiguous in order to serve its own needs.

In this respect, both sides have a tacit understanding. Therefore, the dispute between the United States and the Soviet Union will probably never come to an end.

The current dispute took place on the occasion of the U.S.-Soviet Geneva talks on disarmament, which resumed after the suspension of the talks more than a year ago. Both sides expressed their sincerity toward the disarmament talks and the people of all countries also placed their hopes in the matter. However, it worries people that before any fruitful results are produced at the talks, the two sides have again condemned each other and engaged in a war of words.

The security of mankind is gravely menaced today as the nuclear and conventional arms race between the two superpowers has reached an uncontrollable stage. Under such a situation, the governments and peoples of all countries have demanded the two superpowers, which possess the largest nuclear stockpiles, undertake the grave responsibility, conclude practical agreements through negotiations, and take the lead in sharply reducing their arms. This is the effective way to alleviate the threat of nuclear war and to relax the tense international situation. Now that the United States and the Soviet Union are ready to hold talks, they should first create an atmosphere of mutual trust and not try to criticize each other. In order to trust each other, it is necessary for each side to take practical moves to show sincerity. That is to say, both sides should not repeat the old trick of holding talks on one hand, while expanding arms on the other. Only in this way can a favorable atmosphere be created for disarmament. Otherwise, it would be of no avail even with many agreements signed and strict examination.

XINHUA EXPECTS NO TANGIBLE RESULTS IN BONN

Economic Line To Limit Results

ON290824 Beijing XINHUA in English 0734 (NT 29 Apr 85)

["News Analysis: Few Results Expected at Bonn Summit (by Zhao Zijian)" -- XINHUA headline]

[Text] Washington, April 28 (XINHUA) -- U.S. President Ronald Reagan will fly to Federal Germany Tuesday for the summit of the seven industrial countries to be held from May 2 to May 4. For the U.S., the Bonn summit will provide podium for preaching American morals regarding the running of world economy. But the podium will not prove very welcome at a time when the United States, with a huge budget deficit and high interest rates, is threatening to push the rest of the industrial world into a recession again.

During the recent meeting of the world's financial ministers and central bankers at the headquarters of the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund (IMF), fears were expressed over the slowing U.S. economy, which slackened to a growth rate of 1.3 percent for the first quarters of this year, well below the four percent regarded by the Reagan administration as criterion of sustained, steady economic growth. The near-recession performance of the first quarter was described by White House chief of staff, former Treasury Secretary Donald Regan as a "disappointment." With this disappointment and growing uncertainty it is hard to expect that the Bonn summit will be able to produce tangible results on the issues of exchange rates, protectionism and growth as scheduled.

President Reagan, in his regular Saturday radio address yesterday, said: "By working together with our allies, we hope to insure that the engines of growth and progress keep running with efficiency. We want to make certain the fruits of open and free exchange are enjoyed by all and that free trade is a two-way proposition."

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Reagan held that Europe and Japan must now take over from the U.S. in sustaining growth momentum, particularly by taking rapid action to remove their obstacles to greater freedom for international trade.

Although the United States itself has enacted many nontariff measures, such as those for textile imports, it has insisted on a global round of negotiations on tariff cuts and kept pressing the Europeans to open their markets, especially agricultural market, and Japan to accept U.S. goods, telecommunications equipment in particular. However, the West European countries complain that high U.S. interest rates have been attracting a great amount of their capital away, thereby diminishing new investment necessary to growth there.

They maintain that a world round of tariff cuts talks must be linked with the reform of the current international monetary system and that the United States must cut its huge budget deficit and lower its interest rates.

The conflict of interests is quite obvious. Will the other industrial countries receive more goods in order to help the economic recovery continue to grow, at a time when exchange rates are unstable and many of their domestic problems, such as high unemployment rates, are still unresolved?

By all counts, the U.S. is going to take the offensive. We've done enough and now we expect you to cooperate. But the other industrial countries will defend their position. Well, we are willing to find ways to resolve all the problems, but it wouldn't be rude of us to ask you to put your house in order, because otherwise recession will knock at each of our doors again.

Anyway, like most of its predecessors, the coming Bonn summit will not produce much results in addition to crafted communiques.

Cautious Attitude

06291106 Beijing XINHUA in English 1015 GMT 29 Apr 83

["Roundup: Bonn Summit To Tackle Thorny Problems, but No Tangible Results Predicted (by Xia Zhimian)" == XINHUA headline]

[Text] Bonn, April 28 (XINHUA) -- As the Bonn economic summit is drawing near, much attention is now being focused on it in a hope that leaders of the seven Western industrialized countries would work out concrete measures to facilitate the growth of world economy, that of the developing countries in particular. Despite their optimistic predictions that there would be less quarrels at the 12th annual summit this year than at the previous ones, analysts and officials have still take a cautious attitude toward it when commenting on its possible outcome.

Federal German officials have indicated more than once that during the coming summit from May 2 to 4, the seven leaders will devote their energy to the exchange of views and coordination of policies rather than to the signing of any "binding resolutions."

According to the Federal German Government, the summit, bringing together the leaders of the United States, Britain, France, Italy, Canada, Japan and Federal Germany, will give its priority to the guarantee of an economic growth without inflation and the creation of more jobs in the Western world, particularly in Europe. Other subjects on the agenda are debt problems of the Third World and environmental protection as well as the U.S. "star wars" program, it said. Analysts believe that as the varied economic growth rates in the United States, Japan and Europe last year are likely to lead leaders of the three sides to criticize each other for their economic policy and bargain the ways to guarantee a continued economic growth and avoid another economic recession. Undoubtedly, the United States will be on the receiving end at the summit.

In the past years, President Ronald Reagan's economic policy characteristic, of huge deficit, high interest rates and high exchange rate against the U.S. dollar, has attracted much capital of the allies to the United States and compelled them to raise their interest rates correspondingly, thus curbing their economic growth. The allies also complain that the rising exchange rate against the U.S. dollar is pounding at the Western financial and trade system and doing harm to the economic growth of various countries.

At the last two summits, the United States was criticized for its economic policy and compelled to make commitments, but it did nothing concrete afterwards. Therefore, officials here predicted that President Reagan will do as what he did in the past -- listen to the allies' criticism carefully and keep his economic policy going as it was.

When discussing trade problems, analysts predicted, Japan will become another major target of the allies' criticism. Japan gained a surplus of 37 billion U.S. dollars in trade with the United States and 11 billion U.S. dollars with the European Economic Community (EEC) in 1984. As the United States and Europe view Japan as a master of setting up non-tariff barriers, they will inevitably put more pressure on Japan for the opening of its domestic market.

Although Japanese Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone recently called on the nation to buy more foreign goods, newspapers here still doubted the Japanese honesty in purchasing imported goods, saying that Japan always makes the stance before the economic summit but takes no concrete actions after the summit.

The summit will also discuss protectionism, which exists not only in Japan but also in the United States. Even recently, the United States threatened to increase the duties on imported goods. As the participants know very well that growing protectionism will affect the Western economy as a whole, analysts predicted, the leaders may agree to open a new round of negotiations on tariff next year.

For the European leaders, they will be hard pressed at the summit to adopt more flexible measures to revitalize the economy and reduce unemployment. As compared with the United States and Japan, the European economic recovery came late with a huge burden of unemployment. From 1973 to 1983, 10 million jobs were created in the United States and five million jobs in Canada while 1.6 million jobs were abolished in EEC.

The United States criticized Europe for its "rigid" structure and lack of aggressiveness when talking about the cause of the chronic unemployment problem in Europe. Reagan said recently that if the economy of other industrialized nations is improved, the issue of exchange rate will be solved.

Obviously, Reagan's statement was a counterattack to the European criticism of his economic policy.

Like the past summits, the Bonn summit will also take up political issues. This time, the U.S. "star wars" program will be much talked about, officials indicated. The United States hopes that its allies would support its "star wars" program at the summit, but the fact that the ministers meeting of the West European Union last week said nothing about their support to the program clearly shows that the United States will once again fail to win over its European allies on the issue.

Analysts believe that as all the issues are closely related to the interests of participating countries, none of the seven leaders will make any big concession on any of the major issues, but argue with each other to produce an acceptable declaration.

XINHUA COMMENTARY PRAISES BANDUNG COMMEMORATION

06270900 Beijing XINHUA in English 0838 GMT 27 Apr 85

["Commentary: Carry Forward Bandung Spirit (by Li Yongming)" -- XINHUA headline]

[Text] Jakarta, April 26 (XINHUA) -- The successful commemoration of the 30th anniversary of the historic Bandung Conference has again shown the unity and cooperation between nations in Asia and Africa. The two-day commemoration, which ended yesterday with a declaration adopted by representatives of over 80 participating nations and regions, is of profound immediate significance by reaffirming and developing the Bandung spirit.

First, its declaration reiterates that the Bandung principles of equality for big and small nations, non-aggression and non-interference in each other's internal affairs should exert imperative effects today because there still exist power politics and even armed invasion made by some countries against weak nations. It urges countries to settle their disputes in accordance with the Bandung spirit, the U.N. Charter and the principles of the Nonaligned Movement. It also calls on all countries to share the responsibility to stop the self-exterminating arms race by taking firm measures.

Second, the commemoration laid particular emphasis on economic development, which, as many representatives noted in their speeches, is closely linked with a country's political independence. The representatives pointed out that a principal cause for the backward economy in developing countries is the unequal and irrational international economic order which has resulted in slow capital transition from the developed to the developing and the increasingly inferior trading position for the latter; the trade protectionism by the developed countries also leaves the developing countries deep in debt. The declaration calls on the developed countries to abolish protectionism and work out a long-term solution to the debt problem. It also demands early North-South dialogues on the establishment of new institutions of international finance, trade and industry as well as a new international economic order.

Third, although the commemoration refrained from discussing the Kampuchean and Afghan issues, it voiced firm support for the Namibian people's struggle for national independence, for the South African people's fight against racial apartheid and for the struggle of the Palestine people. Its declaration demands that the U.N. Security Council impose comprehensive and compulsory sanctions against South Africa to force it to abandon its apartheid policy and illegal occupation of Namibia. The declaration also demands an unconditional withdrawal by Israelis from the occupied Arab territories.

Under the current circumstances, the unity and cooperation displayed at the commemoration constitute an important force for safeguarding world peace and bringing benefits to mankind.

OPPOSITION TO REAGAN NICARAGUA POLICY VIEWED

RENMIN RIBAO on Aid Veto

HK270747 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 27 Apr 85 p 7

["Newsletter From America" by Zhang Liang: "The Resistance of Congress and the Cries of the People"]

[Text] Washington, 24 Apr -- The Reagan administration's policy on Central America has recently been seriously challenged at home. First, Congress rejected an appropriation for the antigovernment armed forces in Nicaragua, and second, people's cries of opposition to U.S. interference in Central American affairs have become louder and louder.

On 23 April, when the two houses of Congress voted on an aid appropriation of \$14 million proposed by President Reagan for the antigovernment armed forces in Nicaragua, the Republican-controlled Senate gave only reluctant approval by the narrow margin of seven votes; but, in the Democratic-controlled House of Representatives, the move was vetoed by an overwhelming margin of 68 votes. It should be pointed out that more than 1 hour before the Senate vote, Reagan wrote to Senate Majority Leader Dole revising his original plan and promising that the aid would only be for food, medicine, clothing, and so on, and not for arms and ammunition. He also stated that direct talks would be resumed with the Nicaraguan Government. However, this "compromise" plan of Reagan's was certainly not accepted by the House of Representatives. The House held three votes on two aid amendments proposed by Democratic and Republican members, and, in the end, it rejected in toto any form of aid for the antigovernment elements in Nicaragua. Reagan expressed extreme disappointment at this veto. Press circles here call this a "stunning blow" at the Reagan administration's Central American policies.

The results of the votes in Congress were by no means unexpected. This was because recently the Reagan administration's Central American policies have been criticized and censured more and more by Democratic congressmen and even by Republicans, too. According to them, supplying military aid to the antigovernment elements in Nicaragua does not help to achieve a peaceful solution of the Central American problem, hampers the peace efforts of the Contadora Group, and also damages America's international "image." Some congressmen have also warned that unless military aid to Nicaragua [as published] is blocked, the Reagan administration will embroil the United States still more in Nicaragua and even fall into another "Vietnam quagmire." House Speaker O'Neill said after the vote that this vote reflected the wishes of the majority of Americans.

The Reagan administration's Central American policy has also been resisted and censured by the American people. On 20 April, thousands took part in big demonstrations and processions in Washington, San Francisco, Los Angeles, and other places. One of their aims was to appeal to Congress to veto appropriations for the antigovernment elements in Nicaragua and to demand that the government stop its military intervention in Central America. The next day, several hundred people held a sit-down demonstration at the main gates of the White House; some 300 of them were arrested by the police. A little earlier this year, THE WASHINGTON POST and NBC jointly conducted a survey of public opinion; 70 percent of those questioned were opposed to the United States taking part in activities to overthrow the Nicaraguan Government.

The second Reagan administration has, since the start of its term, taken a hardline stand against the Nicaraguan Government. It has unilaterally broken off bilateral talks with Nicaragua, rejected two peace proposals put forward by the Nicaraguan Government, and even claimed that it would "remove the present government structure in Nicaragua." According to some analysts, the administration will not give up just because of the veto by Congress. Reagan has stated that he will again request Congress "to help Nicaragua achieve democracy and peace." It has been disclosed that the White House will soon propose providing \$28 million in military aid for the antigovernment elements in Nicaragua in 1986. For this reason, some people hold that the resistance of the Congress and people to the policy of intervention will continue. House Speaker O'Neill has pointed out that the House veto shows that congressmen demand that the Reagan administration change its policy on Nicaragua, and "absolutely not pursue gunboat diplomacy again."

'Sovereignty' Key Issue

OW280836 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1211 GMT 25 Apr 83

["Consolidated Report" by reporter Ke Daan: "View the Nicaraguan-American Relations in Light of the Debate in the U.S. Congress"]

[Text] Beijing, 25 Apr (XINHUA) -- After a fierce debate on 24 April, the U.S. Congress vetoed a Reagan administration proposal for \$14 million in aid for Nicaragua's antigovernment armed forces. This action was welcomed by Nicaragua. However, the U.S. Government is still trying every means to pressure the Nicaraguan Government. There is a great distance between the standpoints of the two sides, and the relations between the two countries cannot be easily normalized.

Before the U.S. Congress discussed the aid proposal, the U.S. Government's principal leaders had been lobbying extensively among the congressmen and disclosing some so-called secret documents to explain the urgent need to provide the aid money. At the same time, they also made some promises, which clearly manifested the "peace plan" Reagan proposed on 4 April. However, the aid proposal was still not adopted. This reflected to a certain degree that the U.S. public is dissatisfied with the government's Central America policy.

The Nicaraguan Government confirmed that the U.S. Congress veto of the administration's proposal was a "positive step" on the one hand. However, the Nicaraguan Government pointed out that on the other hand such discussion itself violated the norms of international relations because the matter discussed was interference against a sovereign country.

Some analysts maintained: The U.S. Government will not give up, but will adopt other methods to aid Nicaragua's antigovernment forces. At the same time, the U.S. Government will continue to pressure Nicaragua economically and diplomatically in an effort to compel the Nicaraguan Government to accept the U.S. conditions. Nicaraguan officials also expressed their opinion that Nicaragua did not expect one veto to stop the U.S. Government from supporting Nicaragua's antigovernment forces because, although the U.S. Congress has vetoed similar government proposals many times, foreign aid for the antigovernment forces has kept flowing, and their military activities have continued to increase.

U.S.-Nicaraguan relations are a portion of the situation in Central America that draws the most attention from the people. The United States believes that the present Nicaraguan regime is a bridgehead of the Soviet Union and Cuba in Central America, threatening U.S. security. Since it took the helm, the Reagan administration has continuously attempted to change the nature of the Nicaraguan regime by overtly and covertly supporting Nicaragua's antigovernment forces. On 21 February, the Reagan administration even threatened to "eliminate" the "existing structure" of the Nicaraguan regime. While fighting the antigovernment forces on the one hand, Nicaragua is ready to deal with direct intrusion of the United States at all times on the other, putting itself into a very difficult economic situation. The two countries have exchanged many proposals on normalizing their relations, but have failed to reach any understanding because of the great distance between their standpoints. Reagan's new proposal on 4 April called on the Nicaraguan Government to cease fire and hold talks with the antigovernment forces. It called on the Nicaraguan Government to conduct a new general election under international supervision, thus enabling the United States to use the funds for aiding the antigovernment elements for nonmilitary purposes. Nicaragua rejected this proposal and adhered to its stance of not holding talks with the "counterrevolutionary elements," while explaining that such a position did not mean that it was unwilling to have a dialogue with the United States.

Some Latin American countries noticed that Reagan's new proposal was somewhat different from his imposing military threats and gave the proposal some support. However, they pointed out at the same time that some aspects of the proposal still did not conform to the principles of respecting the right to self-determination of the people of all countries and of noninterference in other countries' internal affairs. President Betancur of Colombia, a member country of the Contadora Group, sent a letter to Reagan on 17 April, stating that the part of the new proposal on the Nicaraguan Government's cease-fire and holding talks with the antigovernment clique was positive, but that U.S. aid to Nicaragua's antigovernment forces causes people anxiety.

It seems that the key to the normalization of U.S.-Nicaraguan relations lies in U.S. suspension of support for Nicaragua's antigovernment forces and in its treatment of Nicaragua as a sovereign country. Negating the legality of the current Nicaraguan regime and demanding that it conduct a new general election are obvious interference in Nicaragua's internal affairs. The question of whether or not the Nicaraguan Government carries out a dialogue with the antigovernment forces, and under what conditions, should be settled by the concerned parties themselves. Nicaragua's leader recently stated that if the United States stops its policy of aggression against Nicaragua, the Nicaraguanside will make relevant responses on some sensitive issues.

Ji Pengfei Briefs Delegation on PRC Economy

OW262033 Beijing XINHUA in English 1438 GMT 26 Apr 85

[Text] Beijing, April 26 (XINHUA) -- Chinese State Councillor Ji Pengfei met with a delegation from the U.S. Advisory Commission on Public Diplomacy led by its Chairman Edwin J. Feulner Jr. here today. At the visitors' request Ji gave an account of China's on-going economic structural reform. Vice-Minister of Culture Lu Zhixian, and U.S. Ambassador to China Arthur W. Hummel, Jr. were present on the occasion.

CHEN MUHUA, QIAN YONGCHANG AT JAPANESE RECEPTION

OW291326 Beijing XINHUA in English 1237 GMT 29 Apr 85

[Text] Beijing, April 29 (XINHUA) -- The Japanese emperor's birthday was celebrated here today at a reception given by Japanese Ambassador to China Yosuke Nakae and Mrs. Nakae. Among the guests were Chinese State Councillor Chen Muhua, Minister of Communications Qian Yongchang as well as foreign diplomatic envoys in Beijing.

PENG CHONG MEETS JAPANESE TOWA SOCIETY VISITORS

OW291730 Beijing XINHUA in English 1443 GMT 29 Apr 85

[Text] Beijing, April 29 (XINHUA) -- Peng Chong, vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, met and gave a dinner for a delegation from the Towa Society of Japan led by its president, Kanse Morida, here this evening. Morida told Peng, also chairman of the Council of the China International Culture Exchange Centre, that his society would present a set of children's playground equipment to China.

WANG SHOUDAO HONORS JAPANESE DELEGATION

OW271833 Beijing XINHUA in English 1711 GMT 27 Apr 85

[Text] Beijing, April 27 (XINHUA) -- Wang Shoudao, president of the China Association for International Friendly Contacts, met and gave a banquet for a delegation from the Japanese forum on China's politics and economy led by Yasuhiro Wueda. The delegation is on a visit to China at the invitation of the Chinese association.

WANG ZHEN MEETS, FETES JAPANESE EXCHANGE GROUP

OW291706 Beijing XINHUA in English 1447 GMT 29 Apr 85

[Text] Beijing, April 29 (XINHUA) -- Wang Zhen, honorary president of the China Association for International Friendly Contact (CAIFC), met and gave a dinner here this evening for the ninth delegation of the China political and economic exchange forum of Japan headed by Yasuhiro Wueda. Wang is also member of the Political Bureau of the Chinese Communist Party Central Committee. Present on the occasion were vice-presidents of the CAIFC Jin Li and Yue Feng.

WANG ZHEN TALKS WITH JAPAN GROUP ON COOPERATION

OW290736 Beijing XINHUA in English 0716 GMT 29 Apr 85

[Text] Beijing, April 29 (XINHUA) -- Wang Zhen, honorary president of the China-Japan Friendship Association, met here this morning Masajuro Shiokawa, member of the House of Representatives and former minister of transport of Japan, and his party. They exchanged views on strengthening the Sino-Japanese economic and technical cooperation in the construction of harbors and highways. Chinese Minister of Communications Qian Yongchang and Japanese Ambassador to China Yosuke Nakae were present at the meeting. Shiokawa and his party arrived here yesterday for a good-will visit at the invitation of Tao Qi, adviser to the Chinese Minister of Communications.

WANG ZHEN MEETS JAPANESE YOUTH DELEGATION

OW261914 Beijing XINHUA in English 1437 GMT 26 Apr 85

[Text] Beijing, April 26 (XINHUA) -- Wang Zhen, member of the Political Bureau of the Chinese Communist Party Central committee and honorary president of the China-Japan Friendship Association, met a Japanese delegation from the Osaka Youth Council here today. The delegation is led by Kotaro Nomura, president of the Osaka Youth Council.

JOINT U.S.-PHILIPPINE MILITARY EXERCISES BEGIN

OW292048 Beijing XINHUA in English 1847 GMT 29 Apr 85

[Text] Manila, April 29 (XINHUA) -- The 12-day joint U.S.-Philippine military exercises dubbed "Balikatan-85" opened today at Fort Bonifacio in metropolitan Manila, the PHILIPPINE NEWS AGENCY [PNA] reported today. Some 6,000 troops from both countries are participating in the combined command force and field training exercises, which will be conducted at Fort Magsaysay in Palayan City and Dingalan Bay in Aurora Province, central Luzon, through May 10. The United States and the Philippines have been holding the annual exercises since 1982. The objective, according to the PNA report, is "to improve and expand the capability of both the Philippines and U.S. against external armed attacks in accordance with the Philippine-U.S. mutual defense treaty of August 30, 1951."

Lieutenant General Fidel Ramos, acting chief of staff of the Philippine Armed Forces, remarked that the exercises served to enhance close ties existing between the two countries. Rear Admiral Edwin Kohn, commander of U.S. facilities in the American naval base of Subic, said the exercises would give the Armed Forces of both countries an opportunity to conduct coordinated military manoeuvres.

"Balikatan-85" will be highlighted with an amphibious landing at Dingalan Bay. Prior to the beach assault, simulated air strikes and naval gunfire will be conducted by jet fighter-bombers and warships. Participating in the exercises are the U.S. Seventh Fleet, the Third Marine Division and Third Marine Air Wing based in Okinawa, Japan, the U.S. Army Western Command based in Fort Shafter, Hawaii, the 25th Infantry Division of the U.S. Army and the 13th U.S. Air Force. The Philippine contingent is composed of elements from the Army, Philippine Constabulary, Navy, Marines, Air Force, and composite military police.

PENG CHONG AT BANQUET FOR THAI DELEGATION

OW262134 Beijing XINHUA in English 1439 GMT 26 Apr 85

[Text] Beijing, April 26 (XINHUA) -- Peng Chong, vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the Chinese National People's Congress, said here today that to further strengthen the Sino-Thai friendly contacts and cooperation in various fields would be conducive to the two countries' construction and world peace as well. Peng, who is also chairman of the Council of the China International Culture Exchange Centre (C.I.C.E.C.), noted that there existed a good basis for bilateral cooperation in the fields of economy, science, technology and culture. Peng was speaking at a banquet in honor of a 32-member delegation from Thailand that consists of parliamentarians, government officials, businessmen and journalists. The delegation is headed by Damrong Singtothong, chairman of House Economic Committee of the Parliament.

Singtothong said that he was very glad that his delegation was the first one visiting China as guests of the C.I.C.E.C., which was founded last July as a non-governmental organization. Both Peng and Singtothong expressed the hope that the exchange of visits and friendly contacts would promote the friendly relations and cooperation between the two countries. The delegation arrived in Beijing on April 22 and will tour Shanghai and Guangzhou.

COMMENTARY VIEWS SRV 'PRESSGANGING' FOR ARMY

OW250135 Beijing in Vietnamese to Vietnam 1400 GMT 22 Apr 85

[Unattributed commentary: "Pressganging Is Conducted Every Year, but It Is Keener This Year"]

[Text] Over the past years, the Vietnamese authorities have energetically conducted pressganging nationwide at the beginning of each year to scrape up cannon fodder in

support of their aggressive and expansionist policy. They are doing the same this year. What is different is that they are applying even bolder, forcible maneuvers and tighter administrative measures, because of the increasingly strong opposition of the Vietnamese people. One of the new measures being applied during the so-called first troop recruitment drive this year consists of prescribing the number of recruits for each locality and grass-roots unit. If this locality or grass-roots unit fails to deliver the set number of recruits, its leader must be held responsible before the law.

The Vietnamese Armed Forces General Political Department has also promulgated nine rigid pressganging measures, including enforcing discipline on those ward or village military commanders who have failed to fulfill the recruit delivery task. Regarding those youths refusing to voluntarily enlist in the Army to fulfill their military obligations, the Vietnamese authorities will take back the contracted plots, if they are country folk; oust them from their factories or schools, if they are workers or students; and remove their names from the household registers and cut their food ration, if they are townsfolk. Draft dodgers will be sentenced to from 6 months' to 5 years' imprisonment, in accordance with the military obligation law promulgated in January 1982.

An article published in the 1983 February issue of QUAN DOI NHAN DAN warns that draftees must report on schedule, and at the location specified in the enlistment order. If they fail to do so, they will be regarded as violators, and subject to administrative measures, such as warning and corvée; or to penal measures, such as detention in a reeducation camp from 3 months to 2 years. While increasing punitive measures in this year's first troop recruitment drive, the Vietnamese authorities are seeking to further intensify the so-called combined strength. To this end, all provinces, districts, and women's and youth organizations must send cadres to every hamlet, village, house, and individual to carry out motivation work by penetrating into every street, knocking on every door, interrogating every person, and grasping every objective. All cadre teams must promptly establish dossiers, post draftee namelists, and order recruits to undergo a physical checkup and join the Army.

The Vietnamese authorities have thus concentrated all their efforts on pressganging, with the obvious aim of drafting a large number of youths and sending them to the Cambodian battlefield to serve as replacements for the numerous killed or wounded soldiers, and as reinforcements for the Vietnamese Army, which has been bogged down in its aggressive war lasting 6 years. This tragedy has continued for years, and people do not know when it will end.

As reported, the first troop recruitment drive being conducted by the Vietnamese authorities this year has aroused violent discontent among the Vietnamese people. Why has the state pressganged so many youths, when Vietnam is in desperate need of manpower to heal the wounds of war, develop its national economy, and improve the people's livelihood? Why does Vietnam need so many soldiers after 10 years of reunification? These are relevant questions. Vietnam has indeed been reunified. The anti-U.S. resistance war ended 10 years ago. But peace has not been restored, as longed for by all Vietnamese. This year's first troop recruitment drive has once again frustrated their hopes for peace.

COMMENTATOR DISCUSSES PRC POLICY ON AFGHANISTAN

OW291131 Beijing in Russian to the USSR 1800 GMT 26 Apr 85

[From "International Affairs" program]

[Text] Dear radio listeners: Our station's Russian editorial department recently received a letter from radio listener (Ramsay) of Tikhoretsk City, Krasnodar Kray. The author of the letter, which dealt with Afghan, Kampuchean, and other problems, showed an incorrect understanding of Chinese foreign policy. As we do not have his exact address, we cannot send him a letter. For this reason, on today's "International Affairs" program, our radio commentator (Hung Bo) will answer listener (Ramsay's) questions.

[(Hung Bo)] Esteemed radio listener (Ramsay), in your letter you expressed your views concerning the Afghan, Kampuchean, and other problems. I think that it reflects an incorrect understanding on your part of Chinese foreign policy. Your letter dealt with many problems, but, because of lack of time, today I will deal only with the Afghan problem.

You write: It is very shameful and unworthy to address Soviet listeners and call their sons in Afghanistan, invaders. Why does Chinese radio have such a (negative) attitude on Soviet aid to the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan?

It must be said that what you said touches the essence of the problem, namely, is the dispatch of Soviet troops to Afghanistan aggression or revolutionary solidarity, as official circles in the Soviet Union claim?

Let us refresh our memory about the situation that arose with the entry of Soviet troops into Afghanistan. On 27 December 1979, a fierce battle involving the use of tanks and artillery took place in Kabul, the Afghan capital, during which the regime of Hafizullah Amin was overthrown and Amin was executed. It was then announced that a new government had been formed by Babrak Karmal.

It has been reported that during 3 days before the overthrow, Soviet authorities had moved combat units, consisting of some 5,000 soldiers, 300 armored carriers, and several dozens of tanks, by air to Kabul and had placed Kabul under their control. After their deployment, the Soviet troops, with a total numerical strength of 10,000 men, took direct part in the coup. Afterward the Soviet Government claimed that it had sent a limited contingent of troops to Afghanistan at the request of the Afghan Government in order to help it deal with an external threat.

Two questions arise here. First, at which government's request did the Soviet Union enter Afghanistan? At the request of the Karmal regime? Before the coup, when the Soviet Union sent [words indistinct] this regime did not exist yet. There was only the Amin government. And here we have a very interesting question: Did Amin invite Soviet troops to enter his country and execute him? Such a statement is obviously inconsistent.

The second question is: What countries threatened Afghanistan militarily or sent their troops to the country and thus forced the Soviet Union to dispatch troops to Afghanistan to help the latter repulse the foreign threat. It was very clear there were only Soviet troops in Afghanistan. We shall answer this question with the statement of a captured Soviet soldier. He writes: When I was in the Soviet Union we were told there were many American, Pakistani, and Chinese mercenaries in Afghanistan. But, when I arrived here from Paghmana City, I became convinced that there were no Americans, Pakistanis, or Chinese here. We, Soviet soldiers, had been deceived by the Soviet Government. It had sent us to wage war against the peaceful inhabitants of Afghanistan.

More than 5 years have passed since the invasion of Soviet troops in Afghanistan. During these years, they have used huge forces to carry out punitive raids against Muslim partisans and, at the same time have brought great calamity to the peaceful inhabitants. Thousands of innocent inhabitants have been killed and millions of citizens made homeless and forced to leave their native areas and become refugees. The Soviet troops have, of course, suffered considerable losses. More than (20,000) soldiers have been killed, wounded, or maimed. How can you talk here about revolutionary solidarity? This is the reason why the previous session of the UN General Assembly, with overwhelming majority, adopted a resolution in which more than 100 countries in the world condemned the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan and demanded an immediate and unconditional withdrawal of all its troops from the country.

If you think that the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan is justified, how can you explain the above-mentioned circumstances? It is surprising that the Soviet propaganda machine has not stopped its attacks on China in the Afghan issue. For instance, in February (last) year it used the Karmal government [words indistinct] said that China had increased its interference in Afghan affairs and had created a special camp in China's Xinjiang region adjoining Afghanistan and even that Chinese allies had armed and trained Afghan bandits and then sent them back to Afghanistan to fight that country's legitimate government.

It is obvious that the Soviet propaganda machine has passed black for white and tried to put the blame on others in order to remove from itself the criminal responsibility for its aggression. This practice must not be [words indistinct]. In the name of world peace, the Chinese people will consistently and resolutely support the just struggle of the people of all countries in defending their national independence and state sovereignty and against hegemonism, aggression, and expansion. This is also China's position in the Afghan issue. This position of ours is just an irreproachable. The Chinese Government invariably stands for the definitive implementation of the resolution of the previous session of the UN General Assembly on the Afghan issue in order to restore as quickly as possible the independence of Afghanistan and its status of [word indistinct] and give the Afghan people the opportunity to decide their own destiny without any outside interference. The Chinese Government is in favor of a political settlement of the Afghan issue, and a prerequisite for this is the withdrawal of all foreign troops from that country.

Esteemed radio listener (Ramsay), we do not know whether you are able to listen to our reply, which we are addressing to you in this program. Of course, I do not expect at all that you will agree with my views. But you will be able to send us a letter to once again state your views. Continued discussion of the problems will enable us to deepen mutual understanding and achieve the objective of establishing friendship you wrote about in your letter. Herewith I close my reply and expect your answer. I wish you all the best.

ZHAO DISCUSSES PRC ECONOMY WITH DANISH VISITOR

ON291610 Beijing XINHUA in English 1538 GMT 29 Apr 83

[Text] Beijing, April 29 (XINHUA) -- Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang said here today that the slowing down of China's overheated economic development to a normal pace would not effect its cooperation with other countries. Zhao made the remark at a meeting with Danish Foreign Minister Ellemann-Jensen here this afternoon at Zhongnanhai, the site of the State Council.

Giving an account of China's economy, Zhao pointed out that slowing down the speed of economic growth in China was not "slamming the brakes on or a big readjustment". China developed its economy at an excessive speed during the fourth quarter of last year, he said, and the aim of the slowing down was to take preventive measures so that the Chinese economy would continue to develop at a suitably high and not a super-high speed.

The Chinese premier noted that at present the Chinese economy was developing in a direction of steadiness, continuity and coordination that would go on for a long period. "Such a favorable economic situation has rarely been seen during the more than 30 years since the People's Republic of China was founded. The main task for us now is to consolidate and develop the situation," he said.

Starting in 1986, Zhao said, China's Seventh Five-Year Plan would not only include the strategy, goal and methods for economic development but also measures for reform. "China is firm in her determination to reform", he said. He told the Danish visitor that China was confident in her cooperation with European countries including Denmark. He pointed out that his country would continue to complete contracts and strengthen bilateral trade, and economic and technical cooperation with other countries.

China cherished very much its relations with Denmark, which was among the first West European countries to establish diplomatic relations with China, Zhao said. "We are satisfied with the development of Sino-Danish relations during the past 35 years".

He expressed his conviction that the current visit by Foreign Minister Ellemann-Jensen and the two agreements and a protocol between the two countries signed earlier today were a big push for the development of bilateral relations.

Ellemann-Jensen said that during his visit to China he had seen impressive changes and gained a greater understanding of China's development plans. He said that the two countries could conduct cooperation in many areas.

Present at the meeting were Chinese Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs Qian Qichen and Danish Ambassador to China Flemming Hedegaard. This evening Ellemann-Jensen gave a return banquet here in honor of Chinese State Councillor and Foreign Minister Mu Xueqian, and others. The Danish visitors will leave Beijing tomorrow afternoon to tour Tianjin, Xian and Shanghai.

LI PENG MEETS FRENCH NUCLEAR SAFETY DELEGATION

ON262035 Beijing XINHUA in English 1446 GMT 26 Apr 83

[Text] Beijing, April 26 (XINHUA) -- Vice-Premier Li Peng met a French nuclear safety delegation led by Bernard Augustin, secretary general of the Interministerial Committee for Nuclear Safety here today.

They exchanged views on strengthening bilateral cooperation in nuclear safety. Director of the Chinese State Bureau of Nuclear Safety Jiang Shengjie was present. The delegation arrived here April 19 at the invitation of the Chinese bureau.

BRITISH TRADE DELEGATION MEETS WITH OFFICIALS

Wang Rensheng Hosts Group

ON261814 Beijing XINBUA in English 1648 GMT 26 Apr 85

[Text] Beijing, April 26 (XINBUA) -- The Financial and Economic Committee of the Chinese National People's Congress gave a banquet for a delegation from the Trade and Industry Committee of the British House of Commons here tonight. The delegation is led by Chairman of the Trade and Industry Committee Kenneth Warren.

Wang Rensheng, vice-chairman of the NPC Standing Committee and chairman of the Financial and Economic Committee, presided over the banquet. Wang said in his toast that the Chinese NPC and the British parliament had respectively ratified the Sino-British joint declaration on Hong Kong not long ago, and Sino-British relations would progress more smoothly.

There were broad prospects for bilateral economic, trade and technological exchanges and cooperation, he said.

Wang hoped that China and Britain would expand the range of cooperation on the basis of equality and mutual benefit.

In reply, Warren said that with the agreement on Hong Kong the British and Chinese peoples could make bigger strides on the road of friendship. He said he hoped the current visit of his delegation would help boost bilateral trade.

Before the banquet, Wang and the British visitors exchanged views on expanding economic and technological cooperation and trade between the two countries. This morning, the delegation visited the Great Wall, a Ming Tomb and the Summer Palace.

Group Meets NPC Deputies

ON271402 Beijing XINBUA in English 1039 GMT 27 Apr 85

[Text] Beijing, April 27 (XINBUA) -- Deputies of the Chinese National People's Congress and visiting British parliamentarians had a two-hour discussion here today on how to help expand economic and technological cooperation and trade between China and Britain. Among those on the Chinese side were Ye Lin and Gu Gongyu, vice-chairmen of the NPC Financial and Economic Committee. The British visitors were led by Kenneth Warren, chairman of the Trade and Industry Committee of the House of Commons.

The visitors also heard a briefing given by Gan Ziyu, vice-minister of the State Planning Commission, on priorities for China's future economic development.

In the afternoon, Vice-Minister of Foreign Economic Relations and Trade Jia Shi met the British parliamentarians. They explored the ways to expand economic and technical cooperation and trade between the two countries.

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PRC INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS
WESTERN EUROPE

RONG YIREN MEETS FRENCH BUSINESS EXECUTIVE

OR262043 Beijing XINHUA in English 1443 GMT 26 Apr 83

[Text] Beijing, April 26 (XINHUA) -- Rong Yiren, vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, met with Michel David Weill, chairman of the Lazard Freres and Company, his wife and their party here today.

The purpose of Weill's China visit is to explore the possibilities for joint ventures with the Chinese departments concerned.

RONG YIREN MEETS WITH AUSTRIAN JOURNALISTS

OR291738 Beijing XINHUA in English 1454 GMT 29 Apr 83

[Text] Beijing, April 29 (XINHUA) -- Rong Yiren, vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, met here today with a group of journalists from the Austrian Federal Economic Chamber and briefed them on China's political situation and economic reform.

The members of the group are from eight newspapers and magazines owned by the chamber. Heinz Fahnler, editor-in-chief of the WIENER ZEITUNG, expressed his gratitude to Rong for his meeting on behalf of the delegation.

MINISTER SIGNS CULTURAL AGREEMENT WITH GREECE

OR291416 Beijing XINHUA in English 1323 GMT 29 Apr 83

[Text] Athens, April 29 (XINHUA) -- China and Greece today signed here a three-year cultural exchange agreement. Chinese Culture Minister Zhu Mushi and Karolos Papoulias, alternative minister of the Greek Foreign Ministry, signed the agreement on behalf of their governments.

The two countries will strengthen their cooperation in the fields of science and education, culture, news, radio and television, and increase personal exchanges. At the same time, the two sides said they would encourage other culture exchange contracts between the two nations.

The Chinese culture delegation led by Zhu Mushi arrived here last night to pay a six-day visit at the invitation of Greek Culture Minister Melina Merkouri.

This morning, the Chinese delegation separately called on the Greek culture minister and the alternative minister of the Greek Foreign Ministry.

PRC LIGHT INDUSTRY DELEGATION LEAVES SPAIN

OR281938 Beijing XINHUA in English 1901 GMT 28 Apr 83

[Text] Madrid, April 28 (XINHUA) -- The Chinese delegation of Light Industry headed by Yang Bo, minister of light industry, left here today for Geneva after a week of visit in Spain.

The delegation had toured Spain's industrial cities of Barcelona, Bilbao and Alicante where they visited a number of factories.

The Chinese delegation had held separate talks here with Spanish Energy and Industry Minister Carlos Solchaga; Secretary of State of the Spanish Economy, Trade and Finance Ministry Velasco and some company leaders. Both sides agreed to cooperate in hides processing and paper-making and shoemaking.

XINHUA ANALYZES U.S. ENVOY'S PROGRESS IN MIDEAST

OW292100 Beijing XINHUA in English 2000 GMT 29 Apr 83

[News Analysis: Little Progress in Murphy's Middle East Tour (by Rui Yingjie)] --
XINHUA headline]

[Text] Amman, April 28 (XINHUA) -- U.S. Assistant Secretary of State Richard Murphy left Cairo today with few results after his 16-day Middle East tour, the first major diplomatic move taken by the United States in more than one year.

Reports from various sources indicated that his tour has "encountered major obstacles on the problem of representation of Palestinians in the peace negotiations."

Israeli newspapers quoted him as saying that he failed to persuade the Arab leaders into changing their attitudes towards the U.S. conditions for a direct negotiation between the United States and a joint Jordanian-Palestinian delegation.

It was disclosed that the two conditions set by the United States were as follows:

-- If the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) insists on a joint delegation, it should recognize Israel and endorse the U.N. Security Council Resolutions 242 and 338 as a prerequisite for its participation in negotiations;

-- If the PLO rejects the above-mentioned condition, the alternative is that the joint delegation would include Palestinian personalities who are members of the Palestine National Council provided that they be not declared representatives of the PLO.

The U.S. pre-conditions showed that the U.S. position of non-recognition of the PLO and of the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people has essentially remained unchanged and, the only aim of Murphy's Middle East tour was to compel the Arab Palestinians to move towards the U.S. stand. The PLO has rejected the two conditions.

The U.S. and Israeli objective is to bypass the PLO and allow Palestinians from the West Bank of the Jordan River to enter into negotiations. During his tour, Murphy had made another such attempt, but his efforts ran into snags.

At a meeting on April 16, 20 Palestinians from the West Bank presented Murphy a memorandum signed by 36 Palestinian personalities, which emphasizes that the PLO is the sole and legitimate representative of the Palestinian people and, that the United States should have direct negotiations with it and press Israel to stop expanding Jewish settlements on the West Bank and to restrain from torturing the Palestinians there.

Before his departure for home, Murphy told reporters at Cairo airport that he was "carrying back new points on the Mideast situation to Washington officials," a possible reference to an inclusion of the points of the Palestinians.

Now, Israel is trying to woo public opinion that the little progress in Murphy's tour was due to the unchanging Arab stance, and that the Arab side should bear the responsibility.

But, in view of the Arabs, the ball is now on the U.S.-Israeli court and no inch could be budged on the Arab stand, because the destiny of the Palestinian people could not be decided by others.

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PRC INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS
MIDDLE EAST & AFRICA

The stand that the PLO must be an official party to any peaceful settlement of the Middle East problem has won widespread support in the world and any attempt to compel the Arabs to change this stand is bound to fail.

The United States announced on April 26 that Secretary of State George Shultz is to visit Israel, Egypt and Jordan from May 10 to 14 to "seek practical steps that would lead to direct negotiations between Israel and its Arab neighbors."

People hope that the result of Murphy's Middle East tour has enabled the U.S. leaders to see the reality: If the United States does not recognize the existence of the PLO and neglect the right of the Palestinian people to self-determination, it would be hard for the United States to accomplish anything in the Middle East.

FURTHER ON MIDEAST TOUR BY PRC MUSLIM GROUP

Sign Agreement With Egypt

OW270322 Beijing XINHUA in English 0230 GMT 27 Apr 85

[Text] Cairo, April 26 (XINHUA) -- A visiting Muslim delegation from the Ningxia Hui Autonomous Region of China, signed two documents on economic and technical cooperation with Egyptian officials here this evening.

The first document is a communique on the talks between the Chinese delegation and the Faisal Islamic Bank of Egypt. According to the communique, the Egyptian bank will set up a branch in China's Ningxia Hui Autonomous Region. The communique was signed on the Egyptian side by Muhammad al-Ahmadi Abu al-Nur, minister of religious endowments, and Ahmadi 'Abd al-Kamal, deputy governor of the Faisal Islamic Bank of Egypt, and on the Chinese side, Haj Husayn Bei Boli, head of the Chinese delegation and governor of the Ningxia Region.

The second document is a letter of intent on technical cooperation between Ningxia and the development consultation company in Cairo. The cooperation covers four fields -- building materials, agricultural techniques, and the perfume and chemical industries. A joint venture to produce light hollow blocks, lime-sand bricks, and door and window frames will be set up in Egypt with Ningxia providing technology and equipment. The document was signed by Husayn Dabbus, chairman of the Board of Directors of the company, and Hong Ningbo, chief manager of the Islamic International Entrustment and Investment Company of Ningxia.

The Chinese delegation arrived here on April 20 and will leave here for Sanaa, the Yemen Arab Republic, tomorrow.

Delegation Visits YAR

OW281625 Beijing XINHUA in English 1606 GMT 28 Apr 85

[Text] Sanaa, April 28 (XINHUA) -- A visiting Chinese Muslim delegation today was received separately by Vice President of the Yemen Arab Republic 'Abd al-Karim al-'Arashi and Prime Minister 'Abd al-'Aziz 'Abd al-Chani.

The Chinese delegation is from Ningxia Hui Autonomous Region and is headed by Governor of the region Haj Husayn Bei Boli.

During the meeting, both Al-'Arashi and Al-Chani praised the firm friendship and co-operation in various fields between Arab Yemen and China.

Head of the Chinese delegation Bei Boli said yesterday on arrival from Cairo that the delegation came here to explore economic ties between the two countries' Muslims.

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PRC INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS
MIDDLE EAST & AFRICA

CUI YUELI, HEALTH DELEGATION END CONGO VISIT

OW281635 Beijing XINHUA in English 1613 GMT 28 Apr 85

[Text] Brazzaville, April 28 (XINHUA) -- Chinese Minister of Public Health Cui Yueli left here this morning for home after a 6-day visit in Congo, the last leg of his visit in East Europe and Africa.

On the eve of his departure, Cui was received by the Congolese President Denis Sassou-Nguesso, who acclaimed the "invaluable work for the Congolese people" by the Chinese medical group in Congo. Earlier, the minister was received by Prime Minister Ange Edouard Poungui.

During his stay in Congo, he visited several sanitary institutions and had a number of working meetings with his Congolese counterpart.

According to a document signed by the two, the Chinese medical group will help Congo to train their own health personnel, strengthen cooperation in traditional medicine and donate medical material as well as vaccines to this nation.

Speaking of impressions of his visit to the four African countries of Tunisia, Senegal, Mali and Congo, Cui told this XINHUA correspondent that the African countries since their independence have made great progress in the field of health by establishing new sanitary institutions and trained their health workers. He said the cooperation would be long-term.

TIAN JIYUN MEETS WITH ZAIREAN JOURNALISTS

OW261836 Beijing XINHUA in English 1642 GMT 26 Apr 85

[Text] Beijing, April 26 (XINHUA) -- Vice-Premier Tian Jiyun today expressed satisfaction with the Sino-Zairese cooperation so far conducted when meeting a delegation of the Zairese journalists association.

He told the delegation led by association President Mutiri-Wa-Bashara that there were very broad prospectes for Sino-Zairese economic cooperation.

He described the two countries' cooperation in agriculture and medical and health work as fruitful, to the satisfaction of both peoples.

China would continue making positive efforts to expand its economic cooperation with Zaire, under the principle of "equality and mutual benefit, stressing the importance of practical results and diversified forms of cooperation projects to achieve mutual progress", he said.

Tian also answered questions on China's economic reform.

The delegation arrived here April 12 at the invitation of the All-China Journalists Association.

It has been so far feted by Wu Lengxi, the host association, and met with Mu Qing, director-general of XINHUA NEWS AGENCY, and Li Zhuang, editor-in-chief of the PEOPLE'S DAILY for an exchange of views on furthering the cooperation between the press circles of the two countries.

CANADIAN ENERGY MINISTER ON COOPERATION WITH PRC

OW292000 Beijing XINHUA in English 1700 GMT 29 Apr 85

[Text] Beijing, April 29 (XINHUA) -- Patricia Carney, Canadian minister of energy, mines and resources, said here today that Canada and China share similar opportunities and challenges in the field of energy.

"We have great potential for developing cooperation," she said in an exclusive interview with XINHUA.

The Canadian minister and her party arrived here Saturday at the invitation of Chinese Minister of the Coal Industry Gao Yangwen.

Carney said she had reviewed with her Chinese counterparts common problems and areas where Canada could transfer technology to China.

The areas she mentioned included oilfield development, coal gasification, the upgrading of coal processing, transport and mining.

In the petroleum industry, she added, the two countries had many mutual characteristics. For instance, Canada's oil resources were far from industrial markets, just as China's are. "Our technology and experience are very useful to the Chinese, particularly in the area of heavy oil and offshore oil development."

Patricia Carney said, there were two reasons for her to choose China as the first foreign country to visit after her assumption of office last September: one, the energy sector was a key priority of both countries. Two, she was born in Shanghai and wanted to revisit her birthplace.

PRC ATTENDS CANADIAN MILITARY EQUIPMENT EXHIBIT

OW261239 Beijing XINHUA in English 1146 GMT 26 Apr 85

[Text] Ottawa, April 23 (XINHUA) -- An armed forces training equipment exhibition sponsored by the Canadian Defense Ministry ended today after three days.

Among those participating in the exhibition were more than 200 companies from Canada, the United States, Britain, France, Federal Germany, Sweden, Italy and China. China was the only Third World country which took part in the display.

By attending the exhibition, some Chinese companies gained access to the advanced products and know-how of other nations in developing military training equipment.

In the meanwhile Chinese (?managers) also will benefit from the [word indistinct] military technology that they saw at this exhibition.

BEIJING PROTESTORS CRITICIZED, ORDERED HOME

06292200 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1726 GMT 29 Apr 85

[Text] Beijing, 29 Apr (XINHUA) -- [Before the headline of this item, XINHUA notes: "This item is transmitted exclusively for RENMIN RIBAO, BEIJING RIBAO, ZHONGGUO QINGNIAN BAO, the Central People's Broadcasting Station, SHANXI RIBAO, HEILONGJIANG RIBAO, and SHAANXI RIBAO"] Leading comrades of Beijing Municipality made serious criticism of and gave patient education to a group of young people from Shanxi who asked that they be permitted to return to Beijing. The leading comrades exhorted them to go back to their respective units as early as possible to make new contributions to the four modernizations program.

Today Li Ximing, secretary of the Beijing Municipal CPC Committee, and Chen Xitong, mayor of Beijing Municipality, received a group of Beijing youths who requested permission to return to this municipality from Shanxi. During the past few days these young people adopted the method once used in the "Great Cultural Revolution" and staged a sit-in before the gate of the Beijing Municipal CPC Committee's office. They put up a long streamer showing their request for permission to return to Beijing. Some of them made fact-distorting speeches to the spectators, disrupted the work of the aforementioned office, blocked traffic, and refused to accept the patient advice and persuasion that were given them.

In the remarks made when receiving these young people, Li Ximing and Chen Xitong seriously pointed out: All these acts are entirely wrong. With regard to the educated youths who went to the countryside and mountain areas during the "Great Cultural Revolution," action has been taken to implement the due policy and to assign jobs to them according to the relevant documents of the central authorities. Now these comrades have requested that they all be permitted to return to Beijing. This is unreasonable. It is an individualist act which is harmful to the interests of both the state and the people. Li Ximing and Chen Xitong pointed out: The behavior of these comrades in refusing to accept advice and exhortation and disrupting social order during the last few days was a manifestation of the pernicious influence of the "Great Cultural Revolution" and must be corrected immediately. Young people should put stress on ideals and abide by discipline. They should go back to their respective work posts as quickly as possible to make new contributions to the construction of Shanxi.

In the past few days some 300 people came from Shanxi to Beijing. All of them were those who left Beijing around 1968 to live and work in production teams in Shanxi. A few years ago, the authorities of the localities concerned in Shanxi Province made arrangements for them to work in factories and other enterprises, and some among them have become backbone personnel of their respective units. Since the middle of April, however, they have been hoodwinked by trouble-making and lies of some individuals. On the excuse that "it is necessary to negate the arrangement for settling educated youths in the countryside and mountain areas in order to totally negate the 'Great Cultural Revolution,'" and believing the lie that "if you appeal to the authorities in Beijing with your request, you will be permitted to return to Beijing," they have formed ties and come to Beijing, one after another, to appeal to the authorities with the request that they be permitted to return to Beijing. Feng Mingwei, vice mayor of Beijing Municipality, has received them twice, affirmed their contributions in Shanxi, and criticized their unreasonable request and their mistaken practice. At the same time, he answered their questions by seeking truth from facts. However, some among them have continued to form ties and instigate problems.

In their remarks, Li Ximing and Chen Xitong pointed out: It was a practice even before the "Great Cultural Revolution" for educated youths to go to the countryside and mountain areas. From now on, it is still a glorious duty and responsibility of the young people in the capital to support the work in the countryside and border regions and to develop and make prosperous the interior and underdeveloped areas of our motherland. They pointed out: Totally negating the "Great Cultural Revolution" and the valiant struggle carried out by the vast numbers of masses, party members, and cadres in building socialism during those 10 years are two different things. Certainly, the practice of settling educated youths in the countryside and mountain areas was affected by the "left" interference during the "Great Cultural Revolution." Even during that period, however, the broad masses of educated youths in the countryside and mountain areas made contributions to our socialist construction. Since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, action has been taken to correct the mistakes made in the "Great Cultural Revolution." Those educated youths who are sick or have difficulties have been transferred back to Beijing. The others have been formally provided jobs by the various localities according to the policy of the central authorities.

Li Ximing and Chen Xitong hoped that those comrades would observe discipline and law, immediately stop their present erroneous practice, return to their original units, resist further incitement by individuals, and conscientiously draw a lesson from the matter. They also encouraged those comrades to continue to carry forward their spirit of hard struggle and make new contributions to building socialist modernization.

The overwhelming majority of comrades from Shanxi listened to the advice given by the leading comrades of Beijing Municipality. One of the comrades from Shanxi said on the spot that their practice was wrong. Two of the initiators said that they would return to Shanxi immediately. Xu Weicheng, deputy secretary of the Beijing Municipal CPC Committee, and Peng Mingwei, vice mayor of Beijing, today received those comrades from Shanxi together with Li Ximing and Chen Xitong.

HU YAOBANG GIVES INSTRUCTIONS ON YUNNAN TOUR

HK291115 Beijing LIAOWANG in Chinese No 15, 15 Apr 85 pp 9-12

[Article by Zeng Jianhui: "Touring Yunnan in Early Spring -- Accompanying Comrade Hu Yaobang on His Visit (part 2)"]

[Excerpts] Build China's Tropical Crop Belt

During Comrade Yaobang's visit to the autonomous prefecture, nearly all the comrades from the counties had something to say on the rapid development of sugar production in their counties. On the morning of 18 February, at a forum held in Mangshi, the head of Dehong Autonomous Prefecture told Comrade Yaobang that sugar was one of the autonomous prefecture's main assets. Comrade Yaobang said that the country's annual sugar output was 5 million tons, which was not enough, that they were doing the right thing by vigorously developing sugar production, and that the autonomous prefecture could produce as much as 200,000 tons of sugar a year. Comrade Yaobang reminded them of the need to pay attention to getting the most out of sugarcane and to the fact that bagasse can be turned into fiber board and amino acids. The autonomous prefectural head remarked: "We have planned to increase sugar output to 200,000 tons by 1990."

Comrade Yaobang continued: "Among the country's 31 autonomous prefectures, Dehong Autonomous Prefecture is the one with the best natural conditions.

"Its most unfavorable aspect is its inaccessibility. I hope you will make the best use of its favorable conditions and strive to turn it into one of the country's most advanced autonomous prefectures in a few years. In economic work, you should have a good idea of what you are going to achieve this year and in the next 2, 3, 5, and 10 years. You are giving first priority to sugar production. I do not object. But I think you can grow some tropical and sub-tropical crops as well. I do not mean you should grow only one or two such crops. You should grow hundreds and thousands of these crops and let thousands, not hundreds, of flowers blossom at the same time! The masses can grow papaya trees, banana trees, pineapples, and mango trees in front of their house or behind them."

As early as on 11 February, Comrade Yaobang had already mentioned the problem of building a tropical crop belt. After hearing a report presented by the Honghe Hanizu Yizu Autonomous Prefectural CPC Committee, he said: "Some parts of Yunnan are within the tropical and sub-tropical zones. They are the parts of the country that are suitable for the growing of many tropical economic crops. I am of the opinion that the leading cadres should conduct surveys in these areas, lay down plans, devote 10 to 15 years to turning six and a half prefectures (autonomous prefectures), namely the Wenshan, Honghe, Xishuangbanna and Dehong Autonomous Prefectures, Simao and Lincang Prefectures, and half of Baoshan Prefecture, into the country's tropical crop belt, and give the masses a free hand in growing these crops."

However, you should serve the masses in two ways: First, you should provide them with technical advice, and second, you should find markets for their products." Bending his fingers, he calculated with the comrades of the autonomous prefectural CPC Committee: "The autonomous prefecture has 50 million mu of land. If you devote 10 million mu of land to the growing of economic crops and if each mu of land yields an increase of 500 yuan, the total income derived from the growing of economic crops will be 5 billion yuan. You can grow spice crops and herbs on the slopes. You must lay down plans each year and pay close attention to this strategy. You should immediately try this out in a small area, for example in a village, a township, or a county and popularize the experience thus gained."

Strengthen Trade in the Border Areas, Enhance Sino-Burmese Friendship

In all the places he visited, Comrade Yaobang enquired about the contact and trade between the people living in the border areas and the people from other countries and urged the local comrades to treat the Burmese brothers hospitably and to strive to expand trade in the border areas. On the afternoon of 15 February, after arriving in Liuku, where the office of the Nujiang Autonomous Prefectural CPC Committee is located, he immediately discussed this problem with the comrades there. He pointed out that the purpose of the expansion of the trade in the border areas is to supply each other's needs and to enhance the friendship between the Chinese and Burmese peoples, that barter trade should be based on exchanges of equal value, that we must not let our trade partner suffer losses, that we must honor our word, and that we should adopt a friendly attitude.

He suggested that in Nujiang Autonomous Prefecture, we should build warehouses on the Chinese side of the seven pathways by which our people come into contact with the Burmese people in order to make the trade there a further success, that this should mainly be undertaken by households specialized in the transportation of goods, and that the county wholesale warehouses should supply them with goods on a wholesale basis.

Last year, on National Day, they invited one delegation from Mu-se and another from Namhkam, a Burmese town in the border areas, to attend the celebrations. Comrade Yaobang praised them for this. He said: "Ruili and Wanding are two of China's windows opened to Burma. They should be properly administered and the open-door policy should be further implemented." He pointed out that although the volume of the trade between Dehong Autonomous Prefecture and Burma reached 38 million yuan the year before, it was not good enough, and that the trade between them should be expanded.

In Wanding, he told the city's cadres that both Ruili and Wanding should establish some assembly shops to assemble some of Shanghai and Kunming's famous products and that they should have a clear idea of the demand in the international market and of the needs of the Burmese people. In conclusion, they should not turn Ruili and Wanding into transfer posts only. They should establish assembly shops with about 30 workers each. They can produce excellent results within a year.

Five Hopes

On the morning of 24 February, before leaving Kunming for Beijing, Comrade Yaobang delivered an important speech at a meeting of the cadres of the Yunnan Provincial CPC Committee. After commenting on the overall situation and the work and performance of Yunnan, he emphatically discussed his five hopes:

-- I hope you will continue to pay close attention to the rural economy. You should not stress agricultural production alone but widen your field of vision by stressing the rural economy. This is an extremely important idea. Most of the country's people are rural dwellers. If the rural economy develops, the peasants' income can increase and they will feel reassured. In addition, the market can steadily expand, industry can steadily develop, and the cities can become even more prosperous.

As far as the problem of the rural economy is concerned, you should broaden your field of vision. As regards the following four problems, I am of the opinion that you should give the people a free hand: First, you should give the people a free hand in mining -- mines with rich reserves can also be opened to the public; second, you should give the peasants a free hand in running enterprises and developing tourism and the tertiary industry in the cities; third, you should give the peasants a free hand in starting commercial and transportation businesses; and fourth, you should give the peasants a free hand in boldly readjusting the product mix and in growing more tropical and sub-tropical crops, in which the province especially abounds.

-- I hope you will resolutely and systematically implement the CPC Central Committee's decision on the reform of the economic structure and give impetus to the healthy development of city and town enterprises. It is necessary to free the masses from strict control in mining, to develop township and town industry and, in particular, household and collective industry, to ensure that the state-owned enterprises really have decision-making power and vitality, to genuinely improve economic results, to continue to implement the open-door policy, and to enthusiastically help the masses exploit energy resources and run transportation businesses.

-- I hope you will make the second-stage party rectification a success. Everybody is of the opinion that as far as the whole country is concerned, the first-stage party rectification was a success without any undesirable consequences. At least two more things should be done in the course of the second-stage party rectification: First, it is necessary to ensure and give impetus to the reform and, second, it is necessary to unambiguously call on party members to enhance their party spirit and to earnestly correct the unhealthy tendencies that have come into existence under the new circumstances.

It is the duty of a party member to wholeheartedly serve the people. However, he has no right to abuse the powers entrusted to him by seeking personal gain.

I hope you will continue to properly adjust the leading cadres at various levels. Elderly comrades should regard it as an honor to help young comrades ascend the stage and to abstain from disturbing the work of the new comrades in office. They should also consider this to be their most important task. Young comrades, including those in their fifties, forties, and thirties, are in their prime. By "making the comrades more revolutionary, younger in average age, better educated, and more professionally competent," we mean three things: First, the cadres should be in their prime and in excellent health and young people in poor health are not eligible; second, they should be knowledgeable, they need not be college graduates, however, college graduates are preferred; and third, they should have a pioneering spirit and the courage to fight, not be afraid of offending people, and do things with both courage and resolution. In addition, they should make proper arrangements for the elderly comrades.

I hope you will more successfully enhance unity. We encounter the problem of relations everywhere. Whatever relations are properly handled, people have vigor and they can successfully do their work. If relations are not properly handled, both unity and work will be affected. Very often comrades have complained about complex relations. I am of the opinion that they are complex and yet simple -- simple if we have clear-cut principles, a clear-cut stand, and a reasonable way of doing things. Our comrades should learn not to make simple problems complicated. They should be good at simplifying (simplifying, not oversimplifying) complicated problems. Over the past years, we have become quite experienced in handling interparty relations. There are four main points: First, we should always guide our comrades to concentrate energy on studying and solving the major problems arising from our present work; second, all important problems should be reported to party committees for collective discussion and it is necessary to respect the opinion shared by the majority and to protect the minority; third, all important problems relating to party discipline should be reported to the party's discipline inspection committees for examination and handling; and fourth, the past is past. As long as we have a tough understanding of past problems, that is enough. We need not stress to them any more. We should be understanding people and let the people involved draw lessons. Otherwise, the problems will never be over!

Finally, Comrade Tangbing emphatically said that as long as we can work with a will to make the country strong and do our work in a conscientious manner, our country will not have a future, but a bright future. Let us be united, work hard, and march ahead. Our country will have a very bright future!

14. CHINESE PRESENTS WELCOME TO AMERICAN DELEGATION

REUTERS/ASSOCIATED PRESS/REUTERS/REUTERS, PEKING, 29 APRIL 1983 (001 20 Apr 83)

PEKING, 29 APRIL (UPI) -- Beijing's Chinese broadcast service on Thursday said that the 10 April ceremony to welcome a seven-member U.S. trade mission, "strongly reflects the confidence in the future of the U.S.-China relations and the determination to develop the Sino-American friendship." The ceremony was held at the Great Hall of the People in Beijing. The U.S. trade mission, headed by U.S. Trade Representative William E. Brock, arrived in Beijing on Thursday. The mission is the first of its kind since the establishment of diplomatic relations between the two countries in 1979. The mission will stay in Beijing for two weeks, during which time it will hold talks with Chinese officials and business leaders. The mission also will visit other parts of China.

Sixty years ago, Ye Jianying and other comrades supported Mr [as received] Sun Yat-sen's revolutionary cause, took part in founding the National-Construction Guangdong Army, and set up a Xiangzhou Independent Battalion which was later reorganized into a newly-organized regiment with Comrade Ye Jianying as the regimental commander. The revolutionary activities carried out by the newly-organized regiment caused a tremendous panic among local feudal landlords, local tyrants, evil gentry, and the reactionary forces within the Guangdong Army. While Comrade Ye Jianying was with the division commander on an eastern expedition, they took advantage of his absence from the newly-organized regiment to stage a mutiny and killed Chen Yurong, Zhou Shaowen, and 25 other outstanding Army cadres. In order to cherish the memory of the 27 martyrs, the officers and men of the newly-organized regiment and the Xiangzhou [previous name of Zhuhai] people buried their remains at Shishan in Xiangzhou.

Some 1,700 persons attended the meeting. They included Yang Yingbin, a member of the Standing Committee of the Guangdong Provincial CPC Committee and director of the provincial Party History Office; Pang Bao, secretary of the Zhuhai City CPC Committee; Lian Guangda, mayor of Zhuhai City; responsible persons of the provincial and city departments concerned; and representatives of various circles.

Guangdong Radio Report

RE/70202 Xiangzhou, Guangdong Provincial Service in Mandarin 1000 GMT 26 Apr 85

[Text] A solemn rally was held in Zhuhai City this morning to commemorate the 60th anniversary of the death of 27 martyrs of the National-Construction Guangdong Army, led then by Comrade Ye Jianying.

Comrade Ye Jianying, member of the CPC Central Committee Political Bureau and vice chairman of the Military Affairs Commission, the Guangdong Provincial People's Government, the provincial CPPCC, and Guangdong Mayor Ye Xiangping presided over the rally in the martyrs' [Xiang Zhou] [Xiang Zhou] [Xiang Zhou].

In 1924, the newly-organized regiment of the 2d Division of the National-Construction Guangdong Army, under Comrade Ye Jianying's leadership, engaged in revolutionary activities in the Zhuhai and Xiangzhou area. This caused dissatisfaction within the Army and among the local reactionary forces. The latter plotted a mutiny and assassinated 27 officers and men including Chen Yurong.

Yang Yingbin, member of the Standing Committee of the provincial CPC Committee, attended the commemoration, and expressed profound grief for and saluted the martyrs on behalf of the provincial CPC Committee and government. He also extended condolences to the relatives of the martyrs. Zhuhai City CPC Committee Secretary Pang Bao, Mayor Lian Guangda, responsible persons of local PDA units and departments concerned, some relatives of the martyrs, and some leaders from Zhuhai City, totaling 1,000, attended the commemoration.

Guangdong Radio Report

RE/70202 Xiangzhou, Guangdong Provincial Service in Mandarin 27 Apr 85 (2)

[Text] From Zhuhai: "Zhuhai Radio Reporting to State Radio Anniversary of Death of 27 Martyrs."

[Text] In order to carry on the legacy of the revolutionary martyrs and to further the fighting spirit of revolution, Zhuhai City held a gathering at the martyrs' memorial service today morning to mark the 60th anniversary of the death of the 27 martyrs.

The gathering was attended by Yang Yingbin, member of the Standing Committee of the provincial CPC Committee and director of the provincial Party History Office; Zhuhai City CPC Committee Secretary Pang Bao; Zhuhai Mayor Liang Guangda; leaders of provincial and city departments concerned; and representatives of various sectors, totaling some 1,200 persons. Ye Jianying, member of the Standing Committee of the Political Bureau of the CPC Central Committee and vice chairman of the Central Military Commission, presented a wreath for the martyrs.

LI PING WRITES ON DEVELOPING NUCLEAR INDUSTRY

06291512 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1130 GMT 29 Apr 83

[Text] Beijing, 29 Apr (XINHUA) -- In a recent article on China's policy for developing nuclear power, Vice Premier Li Peng said: Construction of nuclear power stations is a major aspect in the peaceful utilization of nuclear energy and an important measure for solving the need for energy resources; nuclear power is a safe, clean, and advanced energy source for generating electricity. In solving the need for electric power on the basis of China's available resources, we should rely primarily on hydroelectricity and thermoelectricity generated with fuel coal as well as properly develop nuclear power.

Li Peng's article, entitled "China Should Properly Develop Nuclear Power," was carried in the "We Hong Ye Zhuan Bao" (2702 1982 2814 1413 5714 "Nuclear Industry Special Issue"). The book, which was jointly compiled and published by the China Nuclear Society and the Hong Kong Industrial Information Agency, gives a full account of China's nuclear policy, nuclear resources, nuclear energy, the development of nuclear power, and the application of nuclear technology in industry, agriculture, and medicine.

In the article, Li Peng gave three reasons why China should properly develop nuclear power: First, China has relatively rich resources of uranium, the material foundation for developing nuclear power; second, China has scored well-known results in the study and manufacture of nuclear weapons, established a rather comprehensive system in nuclear industry, and trained a competent contingent of technical personnel, which provides the technical conditions for developing nuclear power; and third, China has a need to develop nuclear power, especially in the economically developed coastal region where energy resources are in great demand. China is taking a balanced view in building nuclear power stations and is trying to catch up with other countries as quickly as possible. However, in light of the economic reality in our country, we should not build too many stations at once. Our preliminary plan is to build three to four large and medium-sized nuclear power stations around 1990 and possibly achieve a total capacity of 10 million kilowatts before the end of this century.

The article said: In order to learn the technology for building and operating large nuclear power stations, we plan to purchase from abroad a batch of equipment for large nuclear power stations in the form of economic and technical cooperation. China has implemented a policy of opening to the outside world and recently joined the International Atomic Energy Agency. It has also signed agreements on the peaceful utilization of nuclear energy with a number of countries. All of these provide the favorable conditions for cooperation in nuclear energy with other countries. We are now negotiating with cooperation from France, West Germany, and other countries on this matter. We will often import their products, purchase the best equipment from among those in building the first batch of nuclear power stations in China.

The article points out: Ours is a developing country and also a big country. In carrying out our modernization program, we are unswervingly implementing a policy of opening to the outside world; but our technical and economic cooperation with foreign countries must be conducted on the principle of independence, equality, and mutual benefit. In developing nuclear power, our country cannot depend on imported equipment for a long period. While importing equipment from abroad, we must also enter into cooperative-production arrangements with foreign manufacturers and introduce into our country the technology for building the equipment so as to gradually increase the proportion of domestically made nuclear power equipment, an important criterion for selecting suppliers should be whether technology will be transferred to us along with the equipment. The Daya Wan nuclear power plant in Guangdong a project to be operated as a China-foreign cooperative enterprise, will be the first large-sized nuclear-power plant in our country. A joint corporation has been established, and initial construction work has already begun. In Qinshan, Zhejiang, a 300,000 kilowatt medium-sized nuclear power plant project has begun by relying mainly on our own efforts. These projects will have a positive effect on boosting our capability of self-reliance and on assimilating and mastering foreign technology of large nuclear power plants.

The article stresses: Construction of nuclear power plants is a sort of complicated and comprehensive systems engineering, which requires, in particular, strict safety and quality assurance. To ensure safety in building and operating nuclear power plants, we have established a State Nuclear Energy Safety Bureau to assume the responsibility for exercising strict supervision of safety in the peaceful exploitation of nuclear energy.

HAN KONGKANG WRITES ESSAYS IN VERNACULAR

REFNO: Beijing RENMIN XIBAO in Chinese 21 Apr 83 p 1

["Weekly Forum" by Han Kongkang: "Write Essays in the Vernacular"]

[Text] Writing essays in the vernacular was a success of the "May 4th" Movement. Some of our comrades have supported the "May 4th" Movement; however, in writing essays, they have not attached attention to consolidating and developing this success. They have a prejudice for a semi-classical Chinese and semi-vernacular style, and their essays are filled with much literary jargon in classical Chinese. Please read the initial paragraphs of two short essays, quoted as follows:

"It has been a long time. [prevalent words in classical Chinese] when the proposal was made to support the practice of awarding those who have accomplished their achievements and punishing those who have truthfully examined their shortcomings, along with an appeal to put a stop to doing things superficially. Nevertheless, in some circles, those who are for the proposal keep on saying as while the practice goes on without interruption, and those who advocate the proposal and those who continue the practice seem to live in peace with each other. The so-called [prevalent phrases in classical Chinese] those who advocate it have no specific measures and methods to make an effective change in the situation. Classical Chinese character used to end in prevailing sentences."

"Time is money, and efficiency is life," saying, those who hold different views on this are too to number. But in our daily life, those who are according to such a concept of value that "time is money" are usually not so number [prevalent phrase used in classical Chinese]."

These two articles are quite correct in what they are advocating, and the pity is that such a semiclassical Chinese and semivernacular style sounds awkward when we read it, just like a person in a Western suit with a Chinese skullcap or a mandarin jacket, which do not match each other at all.

Perhaps some people would say, but did not Comrade Mao Zedong sometimes use some classical Chinese in his essays? True, he did use some classical Chinese once in a while, but not often, and he was most careful in using it.

"Zhu Xi, a philosopher of the Song Dynasty, wrote many books and made many remarks which are now forgotten, but one remark is still remembered: 'Deal with a man as he deals with you.' This is just what we do; we deal with the imperialists and their running dogs, the Chiang Kai-shek reactionaries, as they deal with us. That is all there is to it!" Here, the whole paragraph was written in the vernacular, and quoted from Zhu Xi's famous statement. In order to match Zhu Xi's style, he concluded the paragraph with "That is all there is to it" in classical Chinese, which fits in with the whole paragraph and is not a bit inharmonious.

"A great many of them are graduates of special training schools for disharmonics. Disharmonics they are today, and disharmonics they will remain tomorrow, and even the day after. What does disharmonic mean? Hard means to be inflexible and dish means to be dead set against progress today, tomorrow, and even the day after." Some comrades would say, look, didn't Chairman Mao also write after that style? In fact, this passage refers to disharmonics, and the use of a few classical Chinese form words was only to make it more effective in drawing a caricature of the disharmonics, in order that the reader might form a better picture of them when reading it. And "that is all there is to it."

Comrade Mao Zedong was a great master of the language of his times. He was good at absorbing the essentials of classical Chinese, and mixing it with modern Chinese, which has served as an exemplary model of language, loved by the people and suited to both refined and popular tastes. True so, he was most strictness in the use of classical Chinese, and he criticized many of our comrades for "not attaching attention to grammar and rhetoric, having a liking for a semiclassical Chinese and semivernacular style, sometimes filling an article with rubbish, at other times making it sound so learned and so good as possible, as if they were bent on making the readers suffer." Should we not make our readers suffer less in their reading?

CHINESE WRITING ON CHINESE WRITING, EXAGGERATION

BEIJING Spring CHINESE WRITING IN CHINA IN APR 85 2

Commentary's article: "We are the Party Against the Wind of Bureaucracy and Bureaucracy"

[This] since the founding of the PRC, we have to make considerable progress from the wind of bureaucracy and bureaucracy. Since the 1st Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee and the Springing of reform and opening, the thinking and work style of cadres at all levels have undergone great changes, and the party's 11th Plenary Session of working with the masses has been realized and carried forward. This is an important reason for the smooth progress of economic reforms and the healthy growth of culture in all fields. However, we must pay attention to the fact that under the present conditions, some cadres, in particular some grass-roots leading cadres, are beginning to be corrupted and to become, and the wind of bureaucracy and bureaucracy is beginning to emerge in a small number of cadres and units.

For example, some localities vie with each other, and have rigged up "10,000-yuan households," "households which have sold 10,000 jin of grain," "10,000-yuan villages," and "specialized villages"; some localities have failed to start from the actual conditions, and are eager to go after flashy things without substance, such as a "village with every household possessing a washing machine," a "village with every household possessing a refrigerator," and a "village with every household possessing a color television set." In order to fulfill "indices," they have gone so far as to stealthily substitute one thing for another, and to resort to deception and even coercion and commandism. The masses are disgusted with such winds of boasting and exaggeration.

It is true in recent years China's rural economy has developed rather fast, and the peasants' living standards have somewhat improved. However, regarding the whole country, the development is still unbalanced, and the number of households with an annual income of 10,000 yuan is small. Even now, a considerable part of the rural areas is not yet rid of poverty. Even in places which are comparatively well-to-do, there are differences even within the same village. It is impossible to make the level of income and consumption of every household the same. Therefore, our main task at present should be concentrating our efforts to help the peasants develop commodity production, and to help the poverty-stricken and backward areas develop as quickly as possible and to consolidate and develop the fine situation of the rural reform. It is not only insignificant but also harmful to waste one's efforts on doing things superficially, to strive for undeserved reputation, and to rig up "typical examples" and "exemplary models" of all kinds by exaggerating the facts. This will not only waste a lot of effort, material, and financial power, but also discourages the peasants from spending their limited money on developing commodity production; in addition, it will mix the spurious with the genuine, affect the accuracy of statistics, supply false information to the leading organs and the market, and interfere with the smooth development of economic reform and construction.

But how does the emergence of the wind of boasting and exaggeration come about so frequently even when it is so harmful? The chief reason lies in the fact that there is bureaucratism in some leading organs and loopholes in the selection and recommendation of cadres and the system of judging them, which provide an opportunity for those who have gone to deception and faking for fame and compliments. With regard to those who have committed boasting and exaggeration, their cases are often lightly dealt with and their efforts get some praise and reward even when their problems are exposed. This has to some extent helped foster the idea of leaving things to chance on the part of those who have gone to overboasting and exaggeration. Boasting and exaggeration take place in the rural as well as the urban areas. On the basis of the situation of the urban and rural economies, the more it is necessary for leadership at all levels to keep their minds sober, and to be on the alert against the emergence of the wind of boasting and exaggeration; and those serious cases should be investigated and dealt with in earnest. In judging and selecting cadres, we should be on the alert against those who are good at boasting and exaggeration, and we should not let them gain power and honor by cheating, or do injury to the masses and the state.

RURAL WINDS OF FLATTERY, BOASTING, AND EXAGGERATION

WINDS OF FLATTERY, BOASTING AND EXAGGERATION IN CHINA (17 Apr 83 p. 1)

Translator's note: "On the Wind of Boast Flattery, Boasting, and Exaggeration in China's Rural Areas."

[Note: In light of the rural conditions, Chinese leadership has insisted the efforts in developing their production, agriculture, and food processing to help them full use of the material advantages of having abundant land and water. The importance of looking, planning, and leading. Cultivating good growing conditions in way and how should be adopted in urban areas.

A principle that we should follow when readjusting our agricultural structure is to proceed from actual conditions and to give play to one's own advantages. In the past, we gave no consideration to the different natural conditions of various localities and the changing demands on the markets, but emphasized the production of grain, cotton, and oil crops indiscriminately. This resulted in an irrational agricultural structure. Since the introduction of the output contract system in the countryside, the level of productivity in various areas has been raised generally. It is now time to pay attention to giving play to local advantages in various areas and to gradually establishing a rational agricultural structure with various local characteristics by developing leading undertakings. The development of fruit production, aquaculture, and the food and feed processing industry is the characteristic of the readjusted agricultural structure in Taishou Prefecture.

At present, some comrades still approach the readjustment of the agricultural structure from a narrow and one-sided point of view. They think that the readjustments should only be demonstrated by the development of township industries and neglect the readjustment and development of planting and breeding. Not only must people's livelihood be based on food and clothing, but many industries also must rely on planting and breeding for their raw materials. If we all shift to run manufacturing industries and give up planting and breeding, not only would agriculture and animal husbandry wither away and thus cause shortage of food and clothing, but many industries would also shut down for lack of raw materials.

The readjustment of the agricultural structure should include the three perspectives of planting, large agriculture, and the rural economy. It is important to develop township industries, but this only comes under the third category of the structural reforms. In the course of the readjustment, we should coordinate things in the three perspectives and not neglect any link. The measures of Taishou Prefecture to develop fruit production, aquaculture, and food and feed processing are good because they not only give play to local advantages but also take into account the coordinated development of the rural economy.

The countryside and cities have different conditions and advantages. In general, the rural economy should be based on planting and breeding industries. In this sense, agricultural modernization should be focused on the modernization of the planting and breeding industries and the farm products processing industries.

Rural industries that we are to develop may be greatly diverse. As long as an area has the right conditions, it can run any industry it considers suitable, and the farm product processing industry will be the most promising industry for the rural areas, because it can make the best use of the advantages of the countryside. Farm products are produced in the countryside, so they can be easily processed on a local basis, and the by-products of the processing industries can also be used to fertilize local farmland or to feed livestock. If, as happens in many places, large quantities of farm products are transported to cities for processing and the by-products of the processing industries are transported back to the countryside for use, we will not only waste products in the course of transport, but will also waste manpower and transportation resources, so that will not do. By linking the planting and breeding industries with processing industries and shifting more farm product processing industries from cities to the countryside, we will change the irrational industrial and agricultural structure, achieve better social and economic results, promote the development of planting and breeding industries, and ensure the coordinated development of the national economy.

COLUMNIST ON INTERNATIONAL SUN YAT-SEN SEMINAR

HK290629 Re-Lijng RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 22 Apr 85 p 5

["Academic Trends" column by Bing Qing "Roundup on International Seminar on Study and Appraisal of Dr Sun Yat-sen" -- capitalized passages published in boldface]

[Text] At an international seminar on the study and appraisal of Dr Sun Yat-sen held in late March, 49 Chinese and foreign scholars enthusiastically discussed the problems of Dr Sun Yat-sen's thinking and activities in his early years and during the 1911 Chinese revolution, the first cooperation between the KMT and the CPC, and Dr Sun Yat-sen's three people's principles. Scholars from Japan, the United States, the GDR, the FRG, Australia, and Hong Kong reported on how Dr Sun Yat-sen was being studied in their home countries. Following is a summary of the views discussed:

1. DR SUN YAT-SEN'S THINKING IN HIS EARLY YEARS. It was generally maintained that before the founding of the Revive China Society, Dr Sun Yat-sen's thinking was heterogeneous in content and his revolutionary thinking was quite immature. However, there were differences as to what constituted his dominant line of thought. One opinion was that before the founding of the Revive China Society, Dr Sun Yat-sen's thought was dominated by his revolutionary thinking. In 1883, provoked by the Sino-French war, Dr Sun Yat-sen began to develop his anti-Qing revolutionary thinking. The sources and materials on which this opinion is based are, mainly, Dr Sun Yat-sen's own retrospective account, other people's retrospective accounts of the "Four major rebels" held discussion of rebellion when Dr Sun Yat-sen was studying at the Hong Kong Medical College and on other occasions, and a story told by an old man living in Cuiheng village about Dr Sun's experiment with a bomb. People who hold such a view suggested that in judging the nature of Dr Sun Yat-sen's thinking, one could not have one's judgment exclusively on Dr Sun Yat-sen's three early works, namely "Letter to Zheng Zhenyuan," "The Contribution of April Culture," and "Petition to Li Hongzhang." Another opinion was that before the founding of the Revive China Society, reformist ideas had an important place in Dr Sun Yat-sen's thinking. Because of his meager understanding of democratic revolution, he had to incorporate some popular reformist ideas into his political views. At the time the Revive China Society was founded, its manifesto did not give people a revolutionary impression and its membership pledge showed nothing beyond the idea of overthrowing the Manchu Yiqian and restoring the Han throne. Those scholars who hold this view stressed that studies of Dr Sun Yat-sen's thinking in his early years should be based mainly on his existing early works. However, the scholars unanimously agreed that Dr Sun Yat-sen's reformist ideas had their own special character. As far as their nature is concerned, Dr Sun Yat-sen's reformist ideas were more democratic than feudal. He called strongly for radical changes and he was not totally restricted by his own reformist ideas. He employed both ways of saving the country at the same time. One differentiation in the nature of his thinking was previously one of the important reasons why he resented revolution shortly after this. In recent years, he has mentioned more the view that Dr Sun Yat-sen was a reformist, which was put forward by some scholars in the 1930's. A third opinion was that incorporated in Dr Sun Yat-sen's thinking in his early years were "nationalism," "anti-Qing revolutionary ideas," "reformist ideas," and the idea of "the primary importance of agriculture." However, "anti-Qing revolutionary ideas combined with patriotism" were his "early ideological foundation."

It was pointed out by some scholars that judging the following three passages in a non-populative but a more accurate understanding of the nature of Dr Sun Yat-sen's thinking in his early years: first, was Dr Sun Yat-sen's thinking before the founding of the Revive China Society basically anti-Qing or basically reformist?

Second, granted that his thinking was anti-Qing, should his thinking be subsumed under the category of bourgeois revolutionary ideologies? And third, how should we measure the degree to which China's national bourgeoisie had developed by the 1880's and early 1890's? Only after we have gained a clear understanding of these problems can we draw some convincing conclusions.

2. DR SUN YAT-SEN'S ATTITUDE TOWARD THE KMT IN THE EARLY YEARS OF THE REPUBLIC. After the 1911 Chinese revolution, many members of the United League Society cherished the illusion that by securing a majority in the Congress, they could bring about a "cabinet formed by political party members." Song Jiaoren was most enthusiastic about this. On 25 August 1912, he combined the United League Society with some small political parties formed by some constitutionalist bureaucrats and political figures to form the KMT. What Dr Sun Yat-sen's opinion was on the formation of the KMT is a problem that has led to controversy among historians. One opinion is that Dr Sun Yat-sen did not favor the reorganization of the United League Society into the KMT because, judged by his ideological system, biparty politics and responsible government were incompatible with the views to which he had always adhered. Another opinion, which is contrary to this one, is that Dr Sun Yat-sen favored the reorganization of the United League Society into the KMT. It was suggested that Sun and Song "did not hold different opinions on this issue." Quoting from the newspapers and journals published then, those who subscribed to the second opinion pointed out that the reorganization was jointly "proposed" by Dr Sun Yat-sen and Huang Xing, that the "merging of the United League Society with other political parties" was ordered by them, and that "Sun played a discernible role" in the reorganization of the United League Society into the KMT.

3. AN APPRAISAL OF THE CHINESE REVOLUTIONARY PARTY. In 1912, after the "second revolution," Dr Sun Yat-sen was forced to flee to Japan. In order to carry on with the revolution and the fight against Yuan Shikai, Sun Yat-sen founded the Chinese Revolutionary Party in Japan in June 1912. There were two diametrically opposite views on the character of the Chinese Revolutionary Party. One view was that the Chinese Revolutionary Party was a small, parochial secret society. Some scholars pointed out that serious factionalism made the Chinese Revolutionary Party separate from the masses and alienated many old comrades whose views were different from those of Dr Sun Yat-sen (for example Huang Xing) from it. There were also people who were of the opinion that the program of the Chinese Revolutionary Party was a retrogression compared with that of the United League Society. Another view was that the Chinese Revolutionary Party was more or less a national revolutionary party which represented the interests of the national bourgeoisie. However, first, the Chinese Revolutionary Party adhered to a program which was relatively more progressive than that of the KMT; second, it adhered to the revolutionary line of armed struggle; and third, its party organization, its strong and centralized leadership and its tight unity among its members.

4. AN APPRAISAL OF DR SUN YAT-SEN'S REVOLUTIONARY THINKING. The scholars have basically the same view on the practical significance of Dr Sun Yat-sen's revolutionary thinking and generally tended to affirm it. They suggested that it had guided democratic revolution of the old type and, in particular, the 1911 Chinese revolution. However, they held different views on its theoretical significance. Some scholars suggested that it is necessary to set a high value on Dr Sun Yat-sen's revolutionary thinking because he advanced the understanding of the semicolonial system, founded a republic, and proclaimed that "the sovereignty of China's sovereignty goes to the nation" and his thinking had great historic value of his predecessors and contemporaries.

However, there were also scholars who were of the opinion and that one should not have a very high opinion of the program based on the three people's principles. The reason is that during the 1911 Chinese revolution, Dr Sun Yat-sen's revolutionary thinking was not at its peak. Dr Sun Yat-sen's thinking did not reach its peak until the "first KMT National Congress" issued its declaration in 1924. However, by then, the proletariat had ascended the political stage. Dr Sun Yat-sen's new three people's principles can, at the most, compare with the CPC's minimum program. In addition, there were also some scholars who pointed out that not all ideological sparks were first generated by Dr. Sun Yat-sen.

RENNIN RIBAO HAILS NEW MAGAZINE QUNYAN

HK260423 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 22 Apr 85 p 5

[Article by Li Honglin: "From 'One Person Alone Has the Say' to 'Everybody Has a Say' -- written on the occasion of the publication of the first issue of QUNYAN"]

[Text] Chinese society is undergoing unprecedented and profound changes. And one of the changes which will play a tremendous role in China's history is the change from "one person alone having the say" to "everybody having a say."

It is universally known what great disaster the practice of "one person alone has the say" has brought to the Chinese people. But it is far from easy to change such a situation. Because this involves not simply a style, but a system, to replace "one person alone has the say" with "everybody has a say" means to change the power structure, changing the arbitrary decisions by an individual into collective leadership may not be a pleasing experience for the individual concerned, and some people who have lived under the practice of "one person alone having the say" may also not find it easy to become accustomed to the change. The "two whatevers" emerging right after the smashing of the "gang of four" was not merely to safeguard an erroneous concept, but to consolidate the system of making arbitrary decisions by an individual, to inherit the old way of "one person alone having the say," and to set up a new version of "one person alone having the say."

However, history must not be repeated. As the Chinese people and the CPC have suffered enough from "one person alone having the say" they will never accept such a practice again. The 15th Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee has resolutely reorganized the whole set of "inherited" practices represented by the "two whatevers," and also has given the personalistic cult and arbitrary decisions by a single individual. At the same time, a "high level of democracy" has been fixed as the target for socialist construction. Thus began the change from "one person alone having the say" to "everybody having a say."

To undergo such a change is rather a difficult undertaking, but nevertheless inevitable. This is because it is a universal objective need in our social life. "One person alone has the say" is perhaps only suitable to a closed, self-sufficient economy, but it is absolutely unsuitable to an open-type commodity economy based on mass production. In a self-sufficient, closed system, which the narrow scope of the land of a family or the wide scope of an empire, they might act arbitrarily and give orders to all those involved in meeting their needs. But in the modern commodity system, "one person alone has the say" is no longer the ruler of the day. If the demand of "one person alone having the say" is insisted on as leadership, it can only result in a total failure mode of everything and a disaster to the economy. But in the free market, economic decisions are made by the interrelationship between purchase and sale. The purchase thus balances the economy with money as taken in reward and loss. The price of goods and its adjustment by a free market, which is capable of promoting economic development,

Our country long ago established the political system of the people's democracy. But later, for reasons universally known, the democratic system was gravely sabotaged, and even the democratic life inside the party was gone. This has accounted for the strange thing that one person alone could start a 10-year internal disorder.

With regard to the style of leadership, the implementation of "everybody having a say" is, in fact, a political experience of universal significance. A democratic political system necessarily requires the work style of "everybody having a say." Even under an autocratic political system, it would be far better for a leading member to listen widely to people's opinions than to believe only in himself. This is a truth of universal significance in the theory of knowledge. Throughout history wise rulers and leaders knew this truth, and put it into practice to a certain extent. And one of the reasons why losers lost was that invariably they went in for the malpractice of "one person alone having the say." Xiang Yu, the conqueror, "who had Herculean strength to move the mountain and the indomitable courage to conquer the world" ended in the tragedy of "bidding farewell to his beloved queen." There were many reasons to account for his defeat. But subjectively, his Achilles' heel was to be found right in his willful actions. If he rejected Fan Zhong's advice, who he honored as "godfather," could he have considered the proposals of anybody else?

Xi Chan, the great politician of the Spring and Autumn Period, had a profound understanding of this theory. Not only did he attach importance to "everybody having a say" inside the ruling class, but also paid attention to gossip among the ordinary people. Moreover, he was even wiser to regard "letting others speak for themselves" as an important condition for consolidating the regime, not restricting it to the method of leadership; this showed great political foresight.

In "Zuo Zhi's Commentary on the Spring and Autumn Annals," there is a chapter entitled "Xi Chan Refused to Close the Village Schools," in which Xi Chan's speeches on this issue are recorded. These speeches are indeed brilliant.

There were many "village schools" in the State of Zheng at that time, which were the public places of the community. The people often came here to discuss political affairs, talking about the merits and shortcomings of the government or the rulers. Such "village schools" can be said to be a kind of place where "everybody has a say." Fan Wang, a high official of the State of Zheng, felt uneasy about such discussions, and made a proposal to Xi Chan to have those village schools closed.

And Xi Chan replied: "But what is the purpose of these village schools? People frequent these places to comment on the government's work. So I'll promote what they think is virtuous, and correct what they criticize. These people are our teachers. So why should we close the village schools? I have only heard that adopting correct proposals will reduce complaints, but never heard that complaints can be decreased with a high-handed policy. If contradictions can be correctly handled, will we fail to achieve their prosperity? There is like eliminating the weeds; great weeds and grasses will be destroyed when the good is taken by the good, and we will have ourselves in a holyland situation. Therefore, it is best that we change the village schools into a place for talking to the people. And when about mistakes emerge, we should listen to correct proposals and have them corrected."

Xi Chan was truly wise indeed. He regarded the masses participating in the discussion as teachers giving his work, and their suggestions as proposals to solve problems effectively. In particular, he pointed out the method of studying and the shortcomings of thinking.

This has been an extremely important experience in politics. King Li of the Zhou Dynasty suppressed public opinions and this ended in his fall. And it was not by chance that the Qin Dynasty ended when the throne was passed on to the second generation. We can also see how cruel and weak the regime was in the harsh penal code whereby "he who makes a remark in private conversation against the powers that be will be executed in the public square." Could a genuinely powerful and stable regime be so scared of the people's voices? The reign of Li Shimin, Emperor Tai Zong of the Tang Dynasty has often been referred to as an exemplary model of China's Feudal politics. One of the important factors was his readiness to listen to the opinions of his ministers. Wei Zheng, a high-ranking official dared to confront Emperor Tai Zong with his straightforward criticism. The emperor was sometimes very mad at his acute criticism, but his highness managed to take it. This is a most favorable episode in the history of China.

However, there were few such politicians in ancient China who attached attention to letting "everybody have a say." The limitations of the natural economy, the nature of the exploiting class, and the autocratic political system, all left no place for letting "everybody have a say" were rare. A political situation with "everybody having a say" in its concrete sense will emerge only in an era when the people become masters of the country. China entered upon this era back in 1949. Although the practice of "one person alone having the say" has continued for a number of years, those years when seen in the long river of history were but a temporary adverse current. We can say that it was a brief remnant of the pernicious influences of several thousand years of autocracy under a new historical condition. Of course, it takes time to complete the change from "one person alone having the say" to "everybody having a say," and to thoroughly eliminate the pernicious influences of the former. Nevertheless, through bringing order out of chaos since the 31st Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, the basis for the existence of "one person alone having the say" has collapsed in reference to China's social, economic, and political conditions, and it is impossible to restore its past authority.

It is of great significance that the magazine QINIAN is launched at this very moment. This is because surviving the magazine QINIAN is itself an expression of the most vivid vigorous condition of the Democratic life of our people. First magazine, would it be possible for the existence of anything in the name of letting "everybody have a say," when the practice of "one person alone having the say" government absolute authority? Can we imagine the existence of a QINIAN magazine under the conditions that people were easily found guilty for their speeches? Only a political power with "serving the people" as its purpose, only a country in which the people have political power in their hands, only a political power which is full of vitality, and only when the leading bodies have enough confidence and strength for their own work with the practice of everybody having a say to gradually respected, welcomed, and accepted. This is because they were the support of the masses, their wisdom and energy, and their criticism and supervision.

As regards the practice of the publication of the first issue of QINIAN in general, there are thousands of channels for everybody to have a say, and we hope that QINIAN will bring into play the particular function of our national democracy. Publication will strengthen unity, and this is a source of power for the Party and the government. We hope that QINIAN will create the new style of publication, and make the existence of a national channel of the new connection with the old practice of unity and democracy.

ZHONGGUO FAZHI BAO ON STABILIZING LEGISLATION

HK300715 Beijing ZHONGGUO FAZHI BAO in Chinese 19 Apr 85 p 1

[Article by Han Sheng: "On the Stability of Laws"]

[Text] Laws must have stability. The 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee pointed out that the fundamental aim of strengthening the socialist legal system is to place democracy on a systematic and legal basis. This makes it necessary for our laws to have stability, continuity, and great authority and "not to change following changes of leaders or changes in the views and attentions of leaders." Only in this way can we prevent a repetition of such a tragedy as the "Great Cultural Revolution" and ensure lasting peace and order in the country. If laws should be promulgated in the morning and repealed in the evening, legislation would lose its significance to a great extent. The Constitution and the laws on criminal and civil cases must be stabilized and so must the laws regulating economic relations. The 3d Plenary Session of the 17th CPC Central Committee pointed out: "More and more norms guiding economic relations and activities will have to be framed in the form of law in the restructuring of the economy and national economic development. State legislative bodies must produce economic legislation faster." As a law framing the norms guiding economic relations and activities, economic laws should also have stability. Otherwise, it would be difficult to accomplish the tasks we must shoulder.

The authority and stability of socialist laws are built on the basis of the laws and regulations conforming to reality and to objective laws. Once the laws come into effect, we must abide by them. However, as a socialist country, we cannot force the people to observe regulations which conform neither to the interests of the great majority nor to reality. Therefore, the way we stress the need to strictly abide by and observe the laws, the more content we should be in producing legislation, and the more content to conform the laws to reality. Naturally, we should not restrict the development of our undertakings in an effort to preserve the stability of the laws. In producing legislation, however, we have to be strict to make the stipulations of a law conform to the laws governing the development of things and to turn into laws the policies and regulations which prove to be correct and mature. We will be able to successfully strengthen the stability of laws with the promotion of the socialist cause. Preserving the stability of laws does not mean that the laws cannot be revised. Because our understanding of objective laws knows no bounds and because the law, as well as the form of its function, also changes, the laws should also be revised but they should not be revised frequently.

Legislation is based on practice and on the regulations. Its position should be the "primary," the laws should be the "secondary." When drafting a law, we generally have a process of three sessions, there is also a considerable range of legislation. Through mass practice we can grasp the law better accurately. As far as economic legislation is concerned, the restructuring of China's entire national economy, with its urban economy as the focus, has just started. Naturally speaking, legislation will play a stabilizing role in the process. However, as the first 2 or 3 years, both our ideas and practices will undergo shaking and will change with each passing day. If we are seeking to establish legislation at these times, which we also are likely to grasp with, there might be the possibility of: 1) the legislation will be unstable or implemented too soon, and 2) to go with a considerable part of the effort. In view of the aforementioned considerations, it is suggested to speed up economic legislation.

On the one hand, we should concentrate our efforts on, and pay close attention to, legislation regarding those issues which need legislation and in which we have gained mature experiences; on the other hand, we should make energetic preparations for legislation on those issues which should still be explored and tested in structural reforms and from which we should gain experiences.

The "Decision on Authorizing the State Council To Formulate Provisional Stipulations or Regulations on Reform of the Economic Structure and Opening to the Outside World" approved by the Third Session of the Sixth NPC has solved the contradiction between the lack of necessary conditions for enacting and modifying certain laws due to insufficient practical experience and the urgent need to have some regulations to go by in the course of reform. According to this decision, the State Council will make provisional stipulations or regulations according to practical needs in reform in order to guide and manage the reform. These provisional stipulations or regulations may be aimed at specific issues, flexibly drawn up or modified, or quickly adopted in light of the problems that crop up in the reform, in order to promptly solve the problems. With the development of the reform and the growing maturity of our experience, these stipulations or regulations will also become increasingly mature, thus creating favorable conditions for enacting or modifying the laws. This energetic and responsible attitude helps speed up economic legislation.

PLA HOLDS TUNING IN PROPAGANDA, JOURNALISM WORK

ON24100/ Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 2230 GMT 21 Apr 85

[Text] According to a report to this station, the PLA's General Political Department and Propaganda Department held a military propaganda work forum in Jinan on 21 April. The comrades attending the forum discussed the question of continuing to strengthen military propaganda in the new situation, in connection with their experiences in studying Comrade Hu Yaobang's speech on ideals and discipline and Comrade Hu Yaobang's speech on the party's journalistic work.

They all maintained: In the new situation in which economic construction is regarded as the center, military propaganda remains an important part of the party's propaganda work. As a mouthpiece of the party, the journalistic undertaking should use large amounts of facts to reflect in a timely manner that the PLA is working to fulfill the instructions of the central authorities and should report advanced deeds of the government and the people in supporting and realizing the Four and in giving professional treatment to families of martyrs and widows and to disabled revolutionary workers, to show how society and beyond the government and army-people unite in order to build the Four Modernizations with one heart and one mind.

They also talked about the hard struggle and heroic sacrifices of the broad masses of the PLA comrades and fighters in fulfilling the communist ideals to the benefit of the Motherland and the people and safeguarding and bettering the Motherland. They talked about the working style of the emergence of "something different, something new and distinctive".

They held: As a journalistic worker of the party, we should be responsible for carrying out propaganda and ideological propaganda in those deeds to achieve political goals and unite the broad masses of young people in learning from the PLA and becoming a generation of new people with ideals, ethics, culture, and discipline. They also stated that the PLA's journalistic workers should strengthen unity and cooperation with the journalistic workers of the government and army efforts to do a better job in military propaganda work.

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The first part of the book is devoted to the study of the history of the English language. It begins with a chapter on the prehistoric period, which deals with the languages spoken in Britain before the arrival of the Romans. This is followed by a chapter on the Old English period, which covers the time from the arrival of the Anglo-Saxons in the fifth century to the end of the eleventh century. The third chapter deals with the Middle English period, which begins with the Norman Conquest in 1066 and ends with the death of Chaucer in 1400. The fourth chapter covers the Late Middle English period, from the death of Chaucer to the beginning of the sixteenth century. The fifth chapter deals with the Early Modern English period, from the beginning of the sixteenth century to the end of the seventeenth century. The sixth chapter covers the Late Modern English period, from the end of the seventeenth century to the present day. The book concludes with a chapter on the future of the English language.

The second part of the book is devoted to the study of the structure of the English language. It begins with a chapter on the phonetics of English, which deals with the sounds of the language and how they are produced. This is followed by a chapter on the morphology of English, which deals with the structure of words and how they are formed. The third chapter deals with the syntax of English, which deals with the structure of sentences and how they are formed. The fourth chapter covers the semantics of English, which deals with the meaning of words and sentences. The book concludes with a chapter on the pragmatics of English, which deals with the use of language in communication.

The third part of the book is devoted to the study of the varieties of English. It begins with a chapter on the regional varieties of English, which deals with the differences in pronunciation, grammar, and vocabulary between different regions of the English-speaking world. This is followed by a chapter on the social varieties of English, which deals with the differences in language use between different social classes. The third chapter deals with the stylistic varieties of English, which deals with the differences in language use between different styles of writing. The book concludes with a chapter on the historical varieties of English, which deals with the changes in the language over time.

The fourth part of the book is devoted to the study of the English language in the world. It begins with a chapter on the English language in the United States, which deals with the differences in English as spoken in the United States compared to other varieties of English. This is followed by a chapter on the English language in the United Kingdom, which deals with the differences in English as spoken in the United Kingdom compared to other varieties of English. The third chapter deals with the English language in other parts of the world, such as Canada, Australia, and New Zealand. The book concludes with a chapter on the future of the English language in the world.

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